PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,374—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST. 3, 1898.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

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WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	6th Aug.
*M.L. SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	13th ,,
† BENGAL	4656	L. Wibmer	20th ,,
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	27th ,,
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	3rd Sept.
*M.L. CARTHAGE	5287	C. Gadd	10th ,,
† BENGAL	4656	L. Wibmer	17th ,,
*M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	24th ,,
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	1st Oct.
*M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	8th ,,
† SUTLEJ	4164	A. Symons	15th ,,
*M.L. SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	22nd ,,
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	29th ,,

The Steamers marked B.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The steamers marked *M.L. proceed to Marseilles. Plymouth and London, Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

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The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 25th July, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,212	1st Sept. 1898.
IMPERATOR	G. Nicolich	4,139	1st Oct. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	10th Aug. 1898.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Feliner	4,235	12th Sept. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

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AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs 980	Rs. 675
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs 1060	Rs 625

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INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG. SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To Sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,995	21st Aug.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. BACHRACH,
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Sasseon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July 26th, 1898.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
MELBOURNE	4,080	Duchateau	30th Aug. 1898.
SALAZIE	4,255	C. Seiller	27th Sep., 1898.
LAOS	6,000	Flandin	25th Oct. 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE. JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
YARRA	4,255	X	25th Aug.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

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KARACHI—Bunder Road.
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LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

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TROOPSHIP AGENTS,
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SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (Limited).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 5th Aug., 1898, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 9th August, at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,459 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 4th August, calling at Karrachi, Jesk, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Bahrein, Fao, Mohomra and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA." 1,903 tons, on or about 9th August, 1898.

FOR ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on or about 3rd Aug., calling at Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoabay and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "WARDHA." 3,976 tons, on or about 6th Aug., calling at Karachi, Mombasa and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MERKARA," 3,099 tons, on or about 4th August, 1898.

FOR RANGOON DIRECT.

S. S. "CHUPRA," 1,977 tons, on or about 3rd August, 1898.

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PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

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Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
D. BALDUINO	O. Canepa	5,000	16th Aug. 1898.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

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Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 19, 1898.

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An old established and elegant preparation. In use for more than 70 years.

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Will be found a highly nourishing FOOD. It is prepared from the highest grade of Tasteless COD LIVER OIL, is of perfectly agreeable flavour and can be taken by the most fastidious person without "cover" or addition of any kind—causing no nausea or aftertaste—CHILDREN TAKE it very READILY.

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Is the BEST ARTICLE for the purpose, affording the requisite nourishment in most agreeable form. ENTIRELY OF VEGETABLE composition and containing neither LEAD, SULPHUR, PETROLEUM or other offensive Chemical or ingredient, it may be used as frequently as desired with most beneficial effects which it produces.

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LADIES, GENTLEMEN & CHILDREN
Re. 1-8 and Rs 2-8 per Bottle.

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A compound of powerful TONIC DRUGS of HIGHLY STIMULATING CHARACTER acting like magic upon the WHOLE SYSTEM, restoring the appetite, strengthening and soothing the nerves and encouraging natural and refreshing sleep.

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The "Popular Premier Helical" Roadster	300	0	27	12	do.
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "S"	330	0	30	8	do.
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "R"	330	0	30	8	do.
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "P"	410	0	38	0	do.
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "O"	410	0	38	0	do.
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "Z"	450	0	41	8	do.
The "Premier" Helical "Polo" Standing Mount	450	0	41	8	do.
The "Royal Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety	450	0	41	8	do.
The "Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety Model "G"	410	0	38	0	do.
The "Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety Model "H"	330	0	30	8	do.
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If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

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Crest and Monogram	10	0
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Address Engraved, one line, any style	4	0
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Estimates sent for three or more Lines.

In every instance a Pencil Sketch is forwarded for approval before engraving the Steel Die.

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Note Paper or Envelopes, plain relief, per 100 impressions	0	4
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	Rs.	a.
100 Gentlemen's Cards printed and plate engraved	3	0
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Other lines, such as Address, Club, and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

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HAVE JUST ISSUED THEIR NEW

GENERAL CATALOGUE,

which contains a complete list of all their Departments.

POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.
NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 2 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of August, 1898, for STORM-WATER DRAINS with MANHOLES and WATER-GULLIES in the Kamatipura District.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may on payment of Rs. 5 be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 2,000 (Two Thousand) to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 5 per cent. on the estimated Contract amount, less the cost of articles to be supplied by the Commissioner under the Contract, will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JAMES W. SMITH, M.INST.C.E.,
Special Drainage Engineer.
Special Drainage Engineer's Office, Bombay, 29th July, 1898.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS PURMANAND COOVERJI, of Bombay, Bhatia Inhabitant, late Muccadum of Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Agents of the Standard and the David Mills, died in Bombay, on the 18th December, 1897, leaving considerable moveable property consisting among other things of what is more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written AND WHEREAS from certain information received by HUNSRAJ PURMANAND the eldest son of the deceased, it appears that certain persons having conspired together have dishonestly misappropriated to their use or to the use of some or one of them and in furtherance of that purpose fraudulently transferred or caused to be transferred the valuable securities which formed part thereof into their own names or in the names of other persons and these transferees in furtherance of such fraud have sold and transferred the same to third parties with or without consideration AND WHEREAS criminal proceedings in respect of such theft, dishonest misappropriation, fraudulent transfers and converting to their own use the property of the said deceased are now pending in respect of a part of such property in the Court of one of the Presidency Magistrates at Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given to the public:—

1. That the said Hunsraj Purmanand for himself and his minor brothers who are the lawful heirs of the deceased Purmanand claims the whole of the said property as belonging to the estate of the deceased Purmanand against all the present holders or possessors thereof bona fide or otherwise.

2. That such holders or possessors of such of the property as purport to be transferred after the 18th December 1897 by the said deceased Purmanand Cooverji are hereby required to communicate immediately with the undersigned stating what property they have in their possession, power or control, how and when they came to possess it, and for what consideration and from whom it came into their hands.

3. That if any person or persons shall transfer, sell, assign or purchase, receive or part or in any way deal with the said property or any part thereof he will do so at his own risk and will be responsible for the consequences.

THAKURDAS, DHARAMSI, CAMA, & HORMASJEE,
Attorneys for Hunsraj Purmanand.
Bombay, 2nd August, 1898.

SCHEDULE HEREINABOVE REFERRED TO.

GOVERNMENT LOAN NOTES OF 3½ Per Cent.

One Note of Rs. 5,000 of 1842-43, bearing No. 5417.

Nine Notes of Rs. 1,000 each of the following numbers and years:—

Three of 1842-43 bearing Numbers 5416, 5418 and 5419.
One of 1854-55 bearing Number 5357.
Three of 1865 bearing Numbers 14704, 14705 and 14706.
Two of 1879 bearing Numbers 1203 and 1322.
One Note No. 14703 of 1865 of Rs. 500.

SHARES IN JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

Five Shares in the New Berar Company, Limited, bearing Nos. 389, 234, 218, 188 and 23, the first two being of first issue and the last three being of second issue.

One Share in the Albert Press Company, Limited, No. 35.

Four Shares in the New Mofussil Company, Limited, bearing Nos. 1492, 543, 1007 and 1548.

DEBENTURES.

Three Debentures Nos. 81, 83 and 145, in the Standard Mills Company, Limited.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY,
AFTERNOON CONCERT
IN THE TOWN HALL,

ON THURSDAY, AUGUST 4TH, at 5-30 P.M.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. COLLETTE and the OFFICERS, some Members of the Band of the King's Shropshire Light Infantry will assist the Society.

1. Chorus.........O Lovely May ....E. German.
2. Violin Solo.........Scene de Ballet ....Ch. de Beriot.
Mr. ANDERSON.
3. Part Songs.......... (Male Voices only) { (1) Rest, Dearest Rest..Kucken. (Unaccompanied) (2) A Vintage Song......Mendelssohn. (With String Orchestra)
4. Solo ....La Serenata..........Tosti.
Miss MOORE.
Violin Obligato..........Mrs. Collie.
5. Part Song ....The Silent Land ....Gaul. (Female and Male Voices) ....(Unaccompanied)
6. Solo ....Behut dich Gott (Der Trompeter von Sakkingen) ....Nessler.
Mr. YOUNG.
(With String Accompaniment)
7. Chorus..........The Miller's Wooing ......Faning. (With String and Wood Wind, Orchestra).

Honorary Conductor—Lieut.-Col. MARTIN.

Tickets sold at the door or can be obtained previously at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

Reserved Seats, Rs. 3. Admittance, Rs. 2.

WANTED a fully Qualified MEDICAL MAN for the Civil Medical Department, Jamu. Must be a HINDU, doubly qualified at some College or University at Home, and have the very highest Testimonials. Only men possessing the above qualifications need apply.

Pay Rs. 500 (five hundred) per mensem rising by annual increments of Rs. 50 per mensem to Rs. 700 (seven hundred).

Apply with full particulars to Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel A. DEANE, M.D., Superintending Surgeon, Jamu and Kashmir State Hospitals, Gulmarg, Kashmir.

THE TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE OF INTEREST.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND PAYMENT of INTEREST, out of Capital, for the year ending 30th June 1898, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, Rs. 8 per Share on Rs. 200 paid up, will be made at the Registered Office of the Company, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on and after MONDAY, the 15th August, 1898, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 30th day of July, 1898, on production of their Share Certificates.

TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 2nd August to 6th August 1898, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.
Apollo Street, dated 10th July, 1898.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND ....£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES.
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.
CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branch
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £230,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 5 per cent. interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..........$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund..........$ 80,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors..........$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)

EWEN CAMERON. } Managers.
JOHN WALTER. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
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HIOGO.
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LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received at 4½ per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

JEWELLERY MANUFACTURERS.—MARCKS AND CO., LTD., are prepared to manufacture Gold or Silver ware of any description or design. Bridesmaid's Brooches or Bangles, Birthday Gifts, Rings, Pin, Links, Prize Cups, Medals, Walking Sticks, Mounts, &c. &c. All manufactured under European supervision. Engraving inscriptions, monograms, &c., at reasonable rates.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

MANGE and other forms of SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle can easily be cured by a few applications of the original G's Liniment. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A Handsome, Handmade, ENGLISH BRACKET CLOCK, by JAMES McCABE, London, Strikes Hours and Plays a Selection of Seven Tunes. Suitable for Rajahs and Native Noblemen. For particulars apply to LATHAM and Co., Bombay and Karachi.

HAVE you seen the latest SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES? If not call at 5, Church Gate Street, where on looking at it you will find that it is a Machine that surprises any other Sewing Machine in Simplicity, Durability Silence and Speed. SINGER Co., Bombay.

RAIN-PROOF COATS made from a new All Wool, Drab Venetian Cloth. No Rubber, Porous and Healthy.—ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street.

FURTHER REDUCTION in some of our remaining articles. Our present stock must be cleared to make room for new goods. Great Bargains, at SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Road.

RAIN and CLOUDS do not interfere with our STUDIO PORTRAITURE. Best results produced in Cloudy Weather.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Photographers by Royal Warrant to Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, Whiteaway Laidlaw Building, Hornby Row, Bombay.

ELYSIAN HALL, Military Square, Nos. 17, 19, 21, Fort. A fine Dining House. Undertakes sending meals to offices or private houses. Pastry, Iced Puddings to order; also iced fresh meat, fish, fruits, &c., in and out of Bombay. Charges very moderate.

BROUGHAM and WALER Horse, FOR SALE. Second-hand single-seated Rubber Tires. Horse, rising 8, believed sound, quiet in harness and a good goer. Two sets of Harness, turn out complete. Rs. 1,000. Apply to L. PENNY WINTER, R. A., Malabar Hill.

DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lb. Guaranteed Pure and unadulterated, and being roasted and ground by the latest method and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma is preserved.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., Coffee Merchants, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

RECEIVED Abyssinian Gold Charms and Lockets from Rs. 3 to Rs. 20 each.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

"SANTALINE."—A Scientific preparation of Indian Herbs and Pure Oil of Sandalwood. This always succeeds well, after the failure of Matico, Cubeb, and other such Remedies.—D. FERNANDES and Co., Family Chemists, 30, Medows Street, Fort.

£2,000,000 Proposals were received by the STANDARD in 1897 and Policies for over £1,800,000 were issued. Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

THE POONA HOTEL—QUIET, COMFORTABLE, ROOMY. This First class well-established Hotel stands in the best position in Poona. Close to Gymkhana, Post, Telegraph Offices, Council Hall, five minutes' walk from Railway Station. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. It is upper-storied, with convenient drawing-room and large cool, pleasant verandah.

"TARAXACUM JUICE WITH PODOPHYLLIN," a combination of the two medicines, in a most agreeable form. A certain remedy for sluggish Liver. Per Bottle Re. 1 and Re. 1-12. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 4-12-3, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 4-13-2, per case, at Bandra.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done, in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 1-8. Postage [illegible]. To be had at this Office.

VOICE from Madras, C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy to Rajah Veneegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. .... Batliwala's and Co.'s Choleral is as effective in Cholera, as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

JOHN ROBERTS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.—AXMINSTER PILE CARPETS. These Luxurious Carpets are made seamless with handsome borders, are rich and velvety and unequalled for durability.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5 with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English on Indian Designs made to Order.—Chuckla, No. 6.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

FIRE and BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.—American, Austrian, Millners, Chubb's, Lords, Nagur's, & Co.'s Detector Locks, Cash Box, Despatch Box, &c.—NAGUR and Co., 28, Apollo Street.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

RECEIVED Intona Organs with 6 Tunes, Rs. 35, Extra Tunes, Rs. 10 per dozen, by Messrs. Murdoch and Co., London.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,
PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other, House stands on its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus, moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families, for summer or Winter season.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY.
BY
TODARMAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES AT WADALA AND ON THE SEWRI ROAD.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd inst., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw Wadia, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Balsett Poondooseth Gandapurkar, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 14th day of December, 1895, as also on account and at the risk of Salloobai, widow of Dajee Balsett, and another, who had originally mortgaged the properties to Mahadev Abajee Kalay, under a deed of mortgage dated the 12th day of June, 1894, and which mortgage was assigned to the said Balsett Poondooseth Gandapurkar, under an indenture of assignment and transfer dated the 5th day of August, 1895.

LOT NO. 1, AT 4 P.M.

All that piece of Government foras land containing by admeasurement 326 square yards or thereabouts being a portion of the land registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 54, 142 and 155, new Nos. 14,806, 14,992 and 15,030, and measuring No. 11-12—2158, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at the village of Wadala, together with the message or dwellinghouse standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under F. Ward, No. 3691, 3692, and Street Nos. 932 and 933, and bounded on the east and north by the property of Chimnajee Luxooman, on the west by the village of Wadala, and on the south by a passage.

LOT NO. 2, AT 5 P.M.

All that piece of Government foras land, situate without the Fort of Bombay, on the eastern side of Sewri Road, in the City and Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6757 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 477, 524, 478 and 547, new, No. 1 A-13327, and bounded on the east and south by other land belonging to Dajee Balsett, on the west by the Sewri Road, aforesaid, and on the north by land belonging to Babool Hari.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY GOODS.

On SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Pearse and Co., the following invoices of mechanical and plain toys, dolls, platedware, fancy glass, centre pieces, flower vases and table ornaments, leather goods, albums, gilt hanging and wall chandeliers and other fancy goods.

The above will be on view 2 days before the sale.

SALE OF SUPERIOR ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 8th inst., at 3 p.m., the effects of the late Mr. C. A. FRASER, consisting of superior electro-plated goods from Mappin and Webb and others, consisting of salvers, set of spoons and forks in case, a set of cutlery with fish knives and forks, and 2 dishes with covers in case, 6-bottle cruet stand, 3-bottle pickle stand, breakfast cruets, revolving luncheon dish, toast rack, salt cellars, sauce boat, revolving butter pot, flask, bottle stands, peg measure, flower vase, and a pair of vegetable dishes in four pieces.

The property will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, 3rd August, 1898.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, COTTON, GRAIN SWEEPINGS, &c., at the G. I. P. R. Goods Depot, Wari Bunder.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place:—

16 bales full-pressed cotton, 22 docras cotton loose, and a quantity of grain sweepings, cotton sweepings, waste paper, etc.

On SATURDAY, the 6th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 second-hand strong dog-cart
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram
1 second-hand strong victoria in very good order.
1 chestnut Arab, 14 hands, quiet in harness
1 bay Arab pony quiet in saddle.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 3rd August, 1898.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 4th inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of piece-goods and other sundry articles:—

5 bales grey shirtings
10 „ „ drills
2 cases white shirtings
2 „ „ doria checks

A quantity of grey jacconets piece-goods, such as shirtings, dhooties, &c.

MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 3rd August, 1898.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT SHAIKALLY JUNJEEKER STREET, OLD JAMBLI STREET, AND MAHALUXMI.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the respective premises, on the undermentioned dates, the following properties by order of Bai Kesarbai, the administratrix of the late Mr. Cursondas Vallubhdas, and on account and at the risk of Maruti Tookaram Patel and Purshotum Govind Nadkurni, Executors of Atmaram Kanoba, deceased (the mortgagor):—

LOT No. 1.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd August, 1898, at 4 p.m.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuages, tenements, buildings, and chawis erected and standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Shaikally Junjeeker Street, outside the Fort, and in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay, formerly containing by admeasurement four hundred and seventy square yards or thereabouts, but now containing by admeasurement four hundred and eleven square yards or thereabouts, be the same, little more or less, and bounded on the north by the said Shaikally Junjeeker Street, on the east by the house of Gopal Pragjee (formerly the house of Dawood Jaitha, on the south by the house of Gopal Hurrychund (formerly by the house of Ruttonbai, widow), and on the west by the old Jambli Street, and which said place or parcel of land or ground is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 198, and new No. 1570, and old Survey No. 743, and new Survey No. 2410, and is assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under old Street No. 21, and new Street Nos. 23-25, and 295-303, and old Ward No. 1482, and new Ward No. 1463.

LOT No. 2.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd August, 1898, at 4-30 p.m.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuages, tenements, and buildings standing thereon, situate on the east side of the old Jambli Street, and the west side of the Coolywada Lane, outside the Fort, and in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and sixteen square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, and bounded on the north by the said Coolywada Lane, on the east by the house of Gopal Dadaji, on the south by the house of Gayanoo Krishnaji, and on the west by the said old Jambli Street, and which said piece or parcel of land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 89, and new No. 787, and old Survey No. 753, and new Survey No. 2418, and is assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Street No. 65 and Ward No. 1881.

LOT No. 3.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 4th August, 1898, at 4-30 p.m.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Mahaluxmi, without the fort walls of Bombay, and bounded on the east by a public passage and the temple of Kalika Devi, on the west by the shed belonging to Gunpatrao Sadashivjee, on the north by the house of Khooshal Lalchand and the Dharamsalla of Kalika Devi, and on the south by a public passage, and which said piece of land admeasures two hundred square yards, be the same little more or less, as mentioned in the previous deeds (but admeasuring ninety-one square yards as mentioned in the Fazundari Bill).

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, 3rd August, 1898.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by a Private Park. Terms £ 75 per year.

Application to

Dr. GLOEL
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany

WHAT FINER CAN YOU DRINK THAN

JOHN JAMESON
& SONS' (DUBLIN)
"OWN CASED" VERY OLD BLACK-BOTTLE
WHISKEY.

Please see you get it with

METAL CAPSULES { BLUE .....One Star. PINK ......Two Stars. GOLD......Three Stars

OF ALL DEALERS

Sole Export Bottling Agents to J. J. & S.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c. on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE..........Rs. 8.
Packing and Postage extra.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IN ADDITION to our Girgaum Veterinary Stables, we have opened a Commission and Livery Stable at 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla, the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Ahmed Mahomed Mishari and Co.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
Girgaum and Byculla, 1st August, 1898.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Acts 1882, and 1895.

AND

In the matter of the BENGAL SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the MILL Premises, Machinery Stock and Stores, the Property of the above Company, will be SOLD free from encumbrances by PUBLIC AUCTION on MONDAY, the 8th day of August, 1898, at No. 1, Clive Row, in Calcutta, at 12 o'clock noon, by Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY and COMPANY, provided a sufficient sum is offered pursuant to an order of the said Court in the above matters dated the 8th day of January, 1898.

The property will be sold subject to the conditions of sale which with the description and particulars of the property can be obtained from REGINALD MURRAY, Esq., of No. 11, Hare Street, Calcutta, the Official Liquidator, or from Messrs. ORR ROBERTSON and BURTON, Solicitors, and Messrs. S. J. LESLIE and SONS, Solicitors of Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.

REGINALD MURRAY,
Official Liquidator.
Dated 13th July, 1898.

WM. HAROLD EDWARDS,
Attorney for the Official Liquidator.
6, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.
DEBENTURE LOAN, 1898.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 39—42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, and of Section 2 of Act I of 1881, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite Tenders for PORT TRUST DEBENTURES to the extent of TWELVE LAKHS RUPEES (Rs. 12,00,000).

The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing Tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500, as may be required; they will be repayable to holder in thirty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.

2 per cent. of the amount Tendered to be deposited on application.

And the balance on or before SATURDAY, 8th October, 1898, from which date interest will accrue.

The deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up on the last date named.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to one o'clock p.m. [gun-fire], on Monday, 12th September, 1898, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Port Trust.

Under Clause 41 of the Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue *prior* to the charge of interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

By Order of the Trustees,
F. G. DUMAYNE,
Secretary.
Bombay, 26th July, 1898.

DEBENTURE LOAN 1898.
FORM OF TENDER.

I..........hereby tender for Rupees..........of Bombay Port Trust Debentures, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions advertised, at the rate of Rupees..........Annas..........for every Hundred Rupees allotted to me.

I enclose Rupees..........and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Trustees at the Bank of Bombay the balance of the allotment on or before the 8th October 1898.

I require the amount in..........Debentures of Rupees..........each.

(Signature) ....
(Address) ....

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.
NOTICE *RE.* COAL TENDERS.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office, near Church Gate Station, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. Gunfire, on the 29th August, Tenders for the SUPPLY of 74,000 Tons of COUNTRY COAL required for the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, to be delivered in the following approximate Monthly Quantities:—

		Tons.			Tons.
October	1898	6,000	May	1899	3,000
November	1898	7,000	June	„	2,000
December	1898	7,000	July	„	6,000
January	1899	7,000	August	„	7,000
February	„	7,000	September	„	7,000
March	„	6,000	October	„	6,000
April	„	3,000			
			Total		74,000

It will be optional with the Agent to vary the monthly requirements as given above.

The coal must be of the best quality free from dust, stone, earth or other impurities, also free from dampness.

Tenderers should quote the price per ton delivered into wagons for despatch by rail to Agra and Cawnpore respectively, of best steam coal.

Consignments to be despatched in full truck loads of 300 maunds of coal.

Tenders will be received only on the Company's Form, which together with Specifications can be had on application to the Agent. Price Rs. 2 per copy. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Rail-borne Country Coal."

The Agent reserves to himself the right to accept any Tender in whole or in part, and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. D. OLIVIER, Lt.-Col., R.E.,
Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway.
New General Offices, Bombay, 29th July, 1898.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.

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Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Hand and Stand; Lenses.
All the latest in the trade.

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Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.

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TOWELS, SHEETING, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basle Mission.)

FUEL & KEROSINE OIL
COOKING STOVES.
Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

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High Class, Pneumatic Tyred & Cheap.

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By Leading Artists, Plain and Tinted.

BINOCULARS AND OPERA GLASSES.
From Steward (London) and other Makers.

NILGIRI, & KANGRA TEAS.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..........£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, (LIMITED.)

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—

London—12, King William Street, E.C.
H. A. HERBERT, Manager.
Bombay—C. E. BERESFORD, Manager.
Calcutta—REGD. MURRAY, Manager.
Rangoon—R. F. STRACHAN, Acting Manager.
Kurrachee—O. M. BARNES, Ag. Manager.
Rawulpindi—Murree—W. MOIR, Manager.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL..........Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST .... „ 15,35,485

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER:

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum; for 9 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

THE BANK will also at the HEAD OFFICE or any of its BRANCHES in India transfer sums for deposit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon all marketable Securities, BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,
C. E. BERESFORD,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.
ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND......Fcs. 50,000,000 = £2,000,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.

LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. BLUM,
Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPIAL .... „ 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... „ 6,660,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK The UNION BANK of LONDON, THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. KAWASHIMA,
Agent.
Hornby Road.

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

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H. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS
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every purchaser of a Bottle
of any one of
JAMES WATSON & CO.'S
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WHISKEY
By all Wine Merchants.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD
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BEEHIVE BRANDY.

This BRANDY is much approved in GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

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ASSOCIATION.
HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities only,
and remain in India.

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R. PATERSON BROWN,
Acting Secretary.

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OFFICE.
LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1810
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ENDOWMENTS, INVESTMENT POLICIES,

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SAMUEL FITZE AND Co.,
Chief Agents.
65-67 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.
All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.
Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TWENTY-THIRD EDITION.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1898.
WITH PORTRAIT OF
HIS HIGHNESS AGA KHAN,
THE HEAD OF THE KHOJA COMMUNITY.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* OFFICE
PRICE : Rs. 5 ; with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1898 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and details the progress made by the City in recent years. It contains
A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City, including those which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.
Bombay Gazette Offices,
No. 29, Church Gate Street, Fort.

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A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. 1 bon.	1,289
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,110xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,150
Commercial Bank of India	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	8 p.c.	104
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	9 pr. ct.	£29½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank India	46,800	£25	£12½	7 pr. ct.	300
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	290	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,925
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	200
Showrugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	107 1-2
Breuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	14	185
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dvdRs25	210
Colaba	500	1,880	1,380	dvdRs15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,200
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	80
Fort	150	8,500	500	*25+80	850
French	300	500	500	dvdRs80	490
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs40	355xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	dvdRs10	150
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs 40	480
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	210
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	600	125	125	dvd Rs 4	80
Mofussil Co.	125	400	400	dvd Rs25	370
Munnar M	300	250	all	15	220
New Berar	400	500	500	dvd Rs45	575
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd 16½	171 1-4
Prince of Wales	100	500	0	20	400xd
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	7	0	370
Sassoon	300	500	500	26	685
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,100
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	490
Sorab Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	200xd
Volkart	—	000		d d 65	1,075
MISCELLANEOUS.				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 5	205
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	35
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12 pr ct	127
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,550
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,400
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	60
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	5-pr. ct	50
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	50	1,175
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	205
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvdRs10	227
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	9 p ct.	320
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld.	2,000	500	50	...	55
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	185
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	370
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	330	30	18
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvdRs15	163
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	25
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	125
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	70
Port Canning Co.	6,000	,000	1,000	dvdRs20	470
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	70
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	500	60	1,030xd
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100		150
Telephone Co.	9,200	251	100	dvdRail	32
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Hal yearly	
Ahmedabad adv	700	1,000	,000	Nil	75
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	440
Anglo-Indian	1,345	...	00	Nil	41
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld	618	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	500
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvdRs.30	590
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	890
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	575
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.45	1,800
China Mills Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	660
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	380
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	600
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvdRs.12	470
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	525
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	865
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.25	465
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs.20	250
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	400
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 10	500
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	500
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.35	600
Hinganghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	650
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	600
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,500
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.15	400
Indian Manfg.	00	1,000	1,000	dvd 35	980
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	775
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	570
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.7½	205
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	725
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandeish	750	1,500	,000	dvdRs.30	800
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	65	825xd
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	630
Leopold	3,500	100	103	dvdRs.10	220
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	675
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,010
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100	3,475
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 75	2,305
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvdRs. 6	93 3-4
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.55	197
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvdRs.15	
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	s. 20	350
Oriental	5,725	625	625	dvd Rs20	270
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	1,150
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	760
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,075
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	... 50	500
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 0	750
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs6	2,025
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	yrly Rs50	590
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	200
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	325
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.50	250
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	15	250
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvdRs.20	610
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvdRs.15	500
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	515
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	500
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co. Ld	900	500	900	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2425
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	600
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs1	250
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000		...
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	...	5 pr. ct.	2,600
B. B. and C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	...	£10	...	do.	200
Ahmedabad Pranjej Ry.	...	500	...	4 pr. ct.	570
Tapti Valley Railway Co.	...	350	...	4 pr. ct.	355

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 38m. Sun sets, 6h. 34m. High water, 0-9a. Low water, 5-25m., 6-13a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p. m.
Gymkhana Sports, 5 p. m.
Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 5-45 p. m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Zanzibar, Daressalam, Ibo, Chinde, Mozambique, Beira, Delogoabay, Natal, Transvaal and Cape Colony per extra s. s. Patna, will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m., tomorrow.

THE LUKMANJEE SULEMANJEE AND HASSANALI SULEMANJEE CHARITABLE DISPENSARY FOR BORAHS.—During the last month the total attendance of patients was 1,949, of which 646 were males, 679 females and 624 children. The daily average attendance was 62.

THE MEHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of July, 1898, was 3,692, the daily average being 119. New admissions 885, Parsees 839, Hindoos 1,273, Mahomedans 810, Christians 770. 39 children were vaccinated during the same month.

GYMKHANA FOOTBALL.—There will be a practice game this evening, to commence at 5-30. Colours vs. White. Colours.—Vines, Thorton, Tosh, Fisher, Scott, Williamson, Sheepshanks, Richardson, Wilson, Selkirk, Humphrey, Pickering, Burton, Richards, Plant, Cooper. White.—Moore, Christie, Economo, Huddleston, Turner, Wood, Brackenbury, Farewell, Hart, Gray, Murray, Tucker, Kelly, Spencer, Greene.

BOMBAY JAINS AND MR. GLADSTONE.—The following reply has been received by Mr. Khimji Hirji Kayani, the hon. secy. of the Cutchi Dossah Ossawal Jain community, from Mr. Herbert J. Gladstone, M. P., to a letter of condolence sent by Mr. Kayani, on behalf of the above community, to the bereaved family of the late Mr. W. E. Gladstone, as soon as the sorrowful tidings reached India :—"On behalf of my mother and the family, I beg to thank the Cutchi Dossah Ossawal Jain community of Bombay, for their very kind message of sympathy.—I remain, very faithfully, Yours, &c., H. J. Gladstone."

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The following programme will be played by the band of the 25th Bombay Rifles at the Esplanade Bandstand to-day, at 5-45 p. m., under the direction of Herr. E. Fredilis (weather permitting) :—

March	The Honey Moon	Karl Kap
Overture	Le Brasseur de Preston	Adam
Valse	Le Plaisir C'est ma Vie	Fahrbach
Song	The Last Watch	Pinsuti
Selection	Barbe Bleue	Offenbach
Polka	Ionian	Wardroper

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE QUEEN'S STATUE.—Mr. K. G. Desai, Executive Engineer, Presidency, writes to us:—"I notice in your to-day's paper a slight inaccuracy in the paragraph under the heading of "The Queen's Statue." It is stated in it that the officers of the Public Works Department had failed in their best endeavours to remove the tar, &c., on the upper parts of the statue. This statement is incorrect as the statue is not in charge of the Public Works Department, but that of the Municipality, and that the Public Works officers had no opportunity to make any attempt to remove the tar. It will be remembered that the statue of Sir Richard Temple was defaced in the same way about the same time, and it was immediately cleaned by the Public Works Department, in whose charge it was."

DAMAUN NEWS.—After the commencement of the monsoon the poor people of Damaun, principally the fishermen, who number 5,000 in Lower Damaun alone most anxiously await a flood in the Dhamanganga river. The river has its source somewhere near Nassik and when there is a heavy fall of rain a very rapid current establishes itself, running through the ravines and joining the sea and dragging in its course an immense quantity of faggots, large trees, logs of timber, dead buffaloes, snakes, &c. Between 4 and 5 p.m. on Sunday, a current was noticed to be running through the river and it soon covered its whole breadth. Immediately after a number of machis (fishermen) and other poor men jumped in the river and began to collect faggots, and continued to do so throughout the night, the moonlight assisting their enterprise, and until noon to-day when the current ceased. During the 19 hours the current existed, trees and timber of the value of about Rs. 5,000 has been recovered which would serve as ample provision for fuel to hundreds of poor people.

SUICIDE OF A YOUNG PARSEE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday at Sindhi Lane, Khetwady, touching the death of Edulji Nanabhoy Mistri, aged twenty-five years, a Parsee cook residing on the second floor of a house in that locality. About three years ago deceased left his father's house in consequence of a quarrel. He had not since been on speaking terms with him and put up separately on the second storey of a house at Sindhi Lane. Deceased had no fixed occupation, and for the last three months he had been in a miserable plight and often stated to his friend, Dadabhoy Jeevonji, that he was tired of life. On Monday last Dadabhoy went to see the deceased at his place and found the door of the room fastened from the inside. He knocked but receiving no reply, kicked open the door, when to his surprise he found the deceased lying dead on the floor. A packet containing arsenic was found lying close by him. On a wooden stool in the room was found something written in chalk in deceased's own handwriting in Gujarati. The writing was to the following effect:—"Father salaam! Father forgive! Mother don't blame any one!" The police were then informed, the father arrived and identified the body. A verdict of suicide was returned by the jury.

A SUCCESSFUL PARSEE STUDENT AT OXFORD.—The many friends of Mr. Dadabhoy Byramjee, the genial and hospitable host to many a Parsee sojourner in Europe, will be glad to learn of the success achieved by his grandson. Mr. Bapoojee Dorabjee Vacha, of Brasenose College, Oxford. Mr. Dadabhoy Byramjee has for the last thirty years been residing in England and is the senior partner of the firm of Messrs. Dadabhoy and Co., the enterprising Parsee merchants of London, New York, Aden, and Tamatave, and of Messrs. Cowasjee Brothers of Bombay. Young Mr. Vacha, who but recently passed his B. A. examination at Oxford, is, we believe, the first Parsee graduate of that University, who has had the rare good fortune of receiving from the beginning a thorough education in England. He was a child of three or four years when first taken to England ; and with the exception of a few weeks' absence from that country, when he was taken to Aden for the ceremony of investing him with the sacred "kustee," had ever since been staying at some of the well-known educational institutions at home. Mr. Vacha expects to take his M. A. degree at Oxford in December next; and at the same time appears for his final examination for the Bar. The young man deserves every success in his future career.

THANA NEWS.—Our local correspondent, writing on Monday, says :—Mr. W. F. D. Fisher is appointed to act as District Forest Officer, Central Division, Thana, in addition to his own duties during the absence of Mr. J. Dodgson, who proceeds on privilege leave.—At a public meeting held in the Municipal Hall under the presidency of Rao Bahadoor Anna Gopal Kotwal, Huzur Deputy Collector and First Class Magistrate of Thana, yesterday, a letter of thanks received from H. M. the Empress of India through the Government of India was read with great acclamation. The letter was a reply to an address of congratulation sent by the inhabitants of Thana on the occasion of H. M's. Diamond Jubilee in June 1897. After the distribution of pan and goolab the meeting dispersed.—It is announced that a general meeting of the subscribes of the Mulock Library, Thana, will be held in the Library Room on Thursday next, to consider the report of the Institution for 1897-98 and to pass the yearly budget and appoint the office bearers for 1898-99.—A fresh batch of armed police with men drafted from the Native Regiments of Bombay under the command of a Subedar will start again to Mokhada, in Shapoor Talooka, shortly, in order to reconnoitre after the ramosee dacoits, who have taken shelter in the jungle of Peint and Jawhar States. The dacoits have committed several gang-robberies and other horrible crimes in Nassick and the Thana Districts lately.—Soma alias Santia and Bappoo alias Bivdia, who were arrested in one of the Mokhada dacoity cases, were tried by the District Judge of Thana in the last Sessions and sentenced to six and four years' rigorous imprisonment respectively. The notorious dacoit Hybatia Khodia of the village of Khadval, near Trimback, has not been captured by the police as yet.—Six years' rigorous imprisonment passed by the Sessions Judge of Thana on Dajee Narayen clerk of the Subordinate Judge's Court of Bhivndi, for misappropriating Government money was upheld by the judges of the High Court of Bombay last week. The jurors had pronounced the accused not guilty of the offence.—It is now reported that dead rats have been found in Shenvi's chawl (Charai Street) and in Channee and Mallagiri Streets. The Shenvi's chawl has been vacated and the inmates of the chawl were segregated. There were four attacks and one death from the bubonic plague in Thana during the last week.—The Plague Relief Fund Committee, Thana, received subscriptions from the following persons during the last week :—Messrs. Rustomjee Nowrojee and Kharshedjee Fardoonjee Rs. 5 each, and Mr. Narayen Bhasker Rs. 3.—Ten births (3 males and 7 females) and sixteen deaths were registered in the town of Thana during the past week.—The camp of Mr. R. P. Barrow, Collector and District Magistrate of Thana, is at present at Bhivndi, where he inspects the work done by the plague officers in stamping out the disease there.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS REFRESHMENT BAR.

IN the opinion of the *Indian Spectator*, the acknowledgments of the public are due to Mr. Vincent, our worthy Police Commissioner, for having prevented the opening of a grog-shop in the Victoria Gardens : Thanks to the manly frankness of Mr. Vincent, the Standing Committee has been enabled to extricate itself from the unenviable position into which it had placed itself by adopting the project of opening, on the Corporation's account, a grog-shop in the Victoria Gardens, as a means to attract larger numbers there. Mr. Vincent had, in the beginning, supported the proposal, but has had the manliness to reconsider his opinion and change it entirely on consultation with the superior officers of the force under his charge. These believe that the "refreshment room" in the gardens will be frequented by the lower and the more rowdy and boisterous classes, and their hilarity under the influence of drink will scare away women and children and the better class of people that frequent the Gardens. This knocked the bottom out of the scheme, though the Collector of Customs had naturally fallen in with the proposal, if Government got Rs. 500 for the necessary licence. We hope this will be the last instance, as it has been the first, of our Corporation figuring as an applicant for a license for a "refreshment room."

"Native Opinion" writes :—However in the case of the Victoria Gardens local option alone should not be allowed to have undue weight; the gardens are a place of general resort, and men and women of all classes frequent the place for purposes of recreation. Not unnaturally one would expect the gardens to be free from such people as indulged in drink. One would urge that a high class restaurant would dispense drink to high class people alone : but such line of demarcation is impossible when once a drink shop is opened. The Police Commissioner is to be highly praised for his frank opposition in a matter wherein the interests of the general public were more concerned than of those who thought of a peg in the said gardens.

THE WATER RECEIPTS IN BOMBAY.

Regarding an allegation by the "Indian Textile Journal" that the enormous waste of water in the city was financially disastrous, the "Kaiser-i-Hind" remarks : The water receipts are annually increasing ; while the annual interest and sinking fund charges are decreasing. So much so that during the past five years the deficit of nearly five lakhs has dwindled down to less than two, which gives a reasonable hope that the turning point may come very soon, when there may be a profit on our works ; and that in spite of the "enormous" waste, and in spite of the greater part of the city being still without meters. Surely, such a condition of affairs does not predicate disaster. And the past history of water finance clearly disproves our contemporary's allegation about the "financially disastrous" character of the works. Of course, if the Corporation is informed by the strong Committee now inquiring into this question of wastes, that meters in some conditions or others would be desirable, the anticipation of profits from water would be realised quicker while the profits themselves might be greater than what they would otherwise be.

NATIVES AS DISTRICT JUDGES.

The "Gujarati" complains that no subordinate judges are raised to the position of district judges ; If there is one line or profession more than another in which Indians have most distinguished themselves it is the judicial line or the legal profession. And yet even the most competent and experienced Subordinate Judges have no chance of rising to district judgeships. What is more strange is that officers with comparatively less judicial experience and legal training and knowledge are often appointed district judges to hear appeals from their judgments. The gravity of the situations lies in this that their decisions on questions of fact are not open to revision even by the High Court and it is these findings on evidence that become the basis of important legal questions. In this presidency at least there is a general feeling that the District Judges as a class do not represent the best talent and learning in the Indian Civil Service.

THE LATE SIR JAMSETJEE'S DETRACTOR.

The "Rast Goftar" denounces in strong terms a communication to a Madras contemporary which referred to some private domestic affairs of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy : It is, indeed, very painful to observe that when the whole of the press of India, both Anglo-Indian and native, should with one voice and accord deeply deplore the death of our distinguished and very popular leader, Sir Jamsetjee the third Baronet, a correspondent, who is evidently a co-religionist of the late lamented gentleman should, for reasons which are not far to seek, exhibit the execrably bad taste of referring to some of the private domestic affairs of Sir Jamsetjee, whom he has denounced in unmeasured language in his weekly communication to the "Madras Standard." We do not propose to give currency in our columns to the highly objectionable communication which had better be consigned to the limbo of oblivion. We are sure there is not a Parsee throughout the length and breadth of India, or for the matter of that in any part of the world, who can read the paragraph without pain and anguish.

THE LATE MAHARAJ OF DHAR.

Regarding the late Maharaj of Dhar, the "Indian Spectator" writes in eulogistic terms : The Maharaja of Dhar, whose death was announced last week, was one of the most amiable and enlightened of men, and one of the most loyal feudatories under the British rule. Debarred by failing health from taking an active part in public life, the late Anand Rao Powar was still known to be an excellent manager. He treated his subjects as his own family. His hospitality was boundless, whether dealing with native guests or European. The Maharaja took it as an unkindness if you did not make a halt at his capital, passing any other territory within a hundred miles or two. And the celebrated ruins of Mandu being close by, it it easy to imagine what a rush of visitors he used to have in former years. Of late His Highness led a very retired life, being, in fact, more or less confined to his room. The Maharaja of Dhar was one of the patrons of the scheme of Vernacular translations of Professor Max Muller's Hibbert Lectures, towards which he gave Rs. 500 some years ago.

WATER-LOGGED CONDITION OF THE CITY.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" controverts an allegation by the "Indian Textile Journal" that the enormous waste of water is detrimental to the health of the town : The parrot cry has gone forth for many months past that the water-logged condition of the subsoil is at the root of the insanitary condition prevalent and is partially accountable for the plague. It was to settle at rest this question that the Corporation some time ago referred the matter to a Committee of engineering experts whose report is anxiously awaited. That Committee will have practically to answer two questions. Firstly, whether the level of the subsoil water has risen since the introduction of the Tansa water into the city. Secondly, in the event of the subsoil level being higher, how much of the rise could be fairly ascribed to waste and how much to the annual rainfall? In reference to the last question, there should be a further inquiry as regards the waste from neglect by leaky mains and that of public taps left open by the water-works department. A special staff has been employed for some years past to check the prevention of waste in public streets. Admitting that the public who draw water at the street taps are careless, why is it that the special inspectors neglect to correct that which the public fail to do. Are they not specially appointed for this very purpose?

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

I. F. A. CHALLENGE SHIELD.

HOWRAH UNITED vs. BLACK WATCH CLUB (LOCAL.)

THESE teams met for the third time on Saturday to play their tie in the second round of the tournament. The Rangers ground was on this occasion the venue of the strife, and there a fairly large crowd assembled. Favouritism was about evenly divided, each side having its contingent of partisans in the enclosure. To judge by the aplause, the natives favoured the men from "over the border," a circumstance due entirely to McLelland's exhibition of trickiness. Howrah played the same team as on Thursday last, but altered the organisation, McLelland as centre forward taking charge of the attack. This manœuvre had an appreciable effect on the result of the game. His accurate shooting disturbed the equanimity of the defence, and as four men were engaged during the whole of the time watching and impeding him, the other Howrah forwards were given opportunities which would otherwise have been absent. This materially strengthened their attack, and from start to finish with few occasional intervals the Black Watch goal was in extreme jeopardy. The obstruction of the Howrah Captain partook so much of rugger tactics, which the Black Watch seem to understand much better than socker principles, that the referee had constantly to be piping fouls of which there was an unconscionable number during the game. The Black Watch were here without the services of their captain, Grieff, who was injured in the last match, and the circumstance greatly weakened their defence. But the whole team was very much out of hand, and there was absolutely no combination among the forwards ; Row and Preddy, however, showed some smart bits of individual play as did also Ash at full back. In the end Howrah won by two goals to nil, which quite represents their superiority.

The game started fairly punctually ; and for the first quarter of an hour, a very bad one for the Black Watch goal keeper, the ball was kept in Black Watch half. McLelland made some very fine shooting, but a combination of hard luck and Arratoon's vigilance prevented him scoring. A good run by Row afforded the custodian a respite but it was a very brief one. Back came the ball, and Bennett who played a strong game at half back, prevented it going very far over the centre line in the direction of the Howrah posts. The Black Watch defenders, to save, adopted the tactics of kicking into touch which, though effective from their point of view, made the game extremely monotonous from that of the spectator. At half time neither side had scored.

On changing ends the Black Watch forwards put on a spurt and had much the better of the first exchanges. They once succeeded in forcing a corner, but it came to nothing, and then Howrah got on and beat them back. McLelland in the midst of a nice dribbling run was fouled by Cunliff, and from the penalty in consequence awarded to Howrah, Bennett kicked a neat goal. The Black Watch played up after this, but their efforts were considerably discounted by their infraction of the rules, and Howrah again secured an advantage which they put to good account by scoring again before time was called, thus winning the tie at the third time of asking by 2 goals to nil.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Byculla. Cts.	Esp'ade. In.	Esp'ade. Cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. Cts.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. Cts.
Previously registered	50	61	51	40	51	62	48	26
Tuesday, August 2nd	0	52	0	28	0	28	0	10
Total	51	13	51	68	51	90	48	36
Total fall to August 2nd, 1897	45	9	45	77	46	95	44	97
Total fall to August 2nd, 1896	66	95	66	92	71	88	65	83

Rainfall at Byculla and Fort registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m. ; at the Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m. ; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MATHERAN.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	132	32
On the 31st July 1898	3	82
Total	136	14
THANA.	**In.**	**Cts.**
Previously registered	74	18
Monday, 1st August	0	59
Total	74	77
Total fall up to 1st August 1897	71	95
DAMAUN.	**In.**	**Cts.**
Previously registered	30	30
On the 31st July	0	25
Total	30	55
Total fall up to 31st July 1897	17	39
Total fall up to 31st July 1896	42	66

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 2ND OF AUGUST, 1898.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity a Lat. 45.
2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June, to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·421	SE	2	93·6	82·6	78	...	12·77	+3·89
Sirsa	29·437	SE	4	96·8	79·9	70	...	5·12	...
Delhi	29·439	E	5	86·2	78·4	91	0·07	6·57	—6·64
Agra	29·406	NE	8	83·0	78·9	98	1·53	9·30	—5·44
Cawnpore	29·441	Calm	1	89·3	79·1	91	0·07	18·79	...
Allahabad	29·442	S	3	88·6	78·8	91	0·17	20·04	+1·37
Jhansi	29·436	W	5	85·1	75·2	83	0·58	21·38	+2·85
Jacobabad	29·394	SSE	4	109·8	85·0	65	...	2·90	+1·33
Karachi	29·513	WSW	15	90·9	79·0	75	...	2·17	—2·02
Jeypore	29·477	W	5	90·1	76·9	79	0·11	13·45	+0·81
Ajmere	29·518	W	11	90·4	77·1	80	0·07	7·57	—2·64
Deesa	29·550	WSW	11	87·2	75·5	83	...	13·03	—0·82
Ahmedabad	29·574	WSW	2	87·2	77·1	82	0·06	21·80	...
Bhuj	29·541	W	21	88·3	77·9	71	...	10·33	+1·32
Rajkot	29·581	W	21	90·9	77·1	80	...	8·05	—10·67
Ghadechi	29·580	SW	14	89·1	77·8	81	...	17·49	...
Veraval	29·599	W	16	82·5	79·8	86	...	7·42	...
Neemuch	29·535	WSW	4	82·8	73·1	85	..	11·46	—3·29
Indore	29·555	W	7	79·3	73·1	86	0·05	22·15	+6·35
Saugor	29·517	W	5	79·2	73·6	94	0·81	40·09	...
Jubbulpore	29·501	SW	3	81·9	74·6	88	0·37	33·46	+2·00
Hoshangabad	29·536	SW	2	84·7	74·2	93	0·02	32·19	+5·00
Khandwa	29·582	W	10	86·2	76·1	83	...	12·62	—2·53
Raipur	29·527	SW	10	85·3	75·1	88	...	24·19	—2·02
Nagpur	29·543	W	10	88·7	74·6	77	...	26·39	+2·13
Amraoti	29·581	WSW	15	84·6	73·8	88	...	13·87	—4·12
Akola	29·609	W	11	86·0	74·7	86	0·05	·13·29	—3·56
Surat	29·600	W	7	84·0	77·6	85	0·06	24·64	—1·23
Malegaon	29·597	WSW	10	80·4	73·6	79	0·03	10·87	+1·20
Bombay	29·667	WSW	17	83·0	77·4	82	0·17	48·13	+0·67
Poona	29·656	WSW	23	81·1	71·4	86	0·05	13·12	+1·23
Ahmednagar	29·638	WNW	13	80·7	71·1	85	0·02	5·65	...
Aurangabad	29·651	SW	8	78·9	68·7	94	0·46	11·22	...
Sholapur	29·687	SW	17	85·7	72·5	71	0·17	13·09	...
Ratnagiri	29·692	W	10	83·9	76·4	85	0·15	91·11	+21·42
Belgaum	29·729	SW	25	75·7	67·3	92	0·22	27·92	+4·52
Goa	29·744	NW	19	84·0	78·4	85	0·01	70·18	...
Karwar	29·737	WNW	6	84·2	74·5	85	1·26	86·61	+8·65
Mangalore	29·765	WNW	4	82·8	75·4	89	0·83	74·70	+1·81
Calicut	29·775	NNE	4	83·7	74·0	89	0·76	71·21	+7·26
Cochin	29·792	NW	M	85·5	72·7	84	0·79	56·35	+5·43
Bangalore	29·742	W	13	85·8	65·8	78	...	4·97	—3·71
Secunderabad	29·646	W	15	86·1	71·0	85	0·94	18·26	+6·06
Masulipatam	29·637	WNW	10	95·6	75·6	98	2·30	16·65	+5·12
Bellary	29·701	W	14	91·7	75·7	57	...	2·18	—1·88
Cuddapah	29·680	SW	M	101·2	81·9	63	..	2·41	—5·84
Madras	29·665	W	10	101·0	79·5	52	...	5·48	—0·82
Coimbatore	29·765	S	6	92·9	70·1	78	...	1·25	—1·47
Trichinopoly	29·701	W SW	8	101·1	79·3	57	...	0·36	—2·87
Negapatam	29·694	SW	9	104·5	78·4	65	0·08	3·60	—0·61
Colombo	29·781	W	9	84·5	78·0	85	..	17·09	+4·03
Aden	29·581	S	..	88·3	77·8	84	...	...	—0·05

In column "Wind, Rate per hour." L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H Heavy.
Bombay Local Rainfall.—J J H=0·72 (52·13) ; G T H=0·28 (52·78) ; St G H=0.32 (51·36) ; C P=0·17 (48·13).

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk rise at Cawnpore, the pressure changes have been small and unimportant. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the south. Gradients are moderately steep. Winds are irregularly cyclonic in the Central and North-West Provinces and are south-westerly to north westerly at most of the other reporting stations. The force has been strong to light. This morning the wind velocity was 24 miles an hour at Bhuj. Bombay and Secunderabad and 16 at Ajmere and Veraval. The maximum temperature is in large to very large excess of the normal at Nagapatam, Madras and Cuddapah, and the minimum in slight excess of the normal in several places. The highest temperature in the shade was 110° at Jacobabad and the lowest 66° at Bangalore. Humidity has increased considerably at Secunderabad, Bangalore, Masulipatam and Aden, and the skies are cloudy to overcast over nearly the whole country. Over two inches of rain has fallen at Masulipatam (2·30"), over an inch at Agra (1·53") and Karwar (1·26"), and under an inch at Delhi, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Jhansi, Jeypore, Ajmere, Ahmedabad, Indore, Saugor Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Akola, Surat, Malegaon, Poona, Bombay, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Goa, Mangalore, Calicut, Cochin, Secunderabad and Negagatam. The monsoon gradient on the Malabar Coast and that between Bombay and Karwar is fairly normal, and rain in light or moderate showers is likely in all districts except in Sind and the greater part of the Madras Presidency.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUG. 2.

Tuesday :—The small depression noticed over the Gangetic plain during the past two days has grown smaller, but has not changed its position and is still lying between Agra and Mainpuri. There has been no change of any importance throughout India where the pressure conditions and the winds are fairly normal. The force of the wind has decreased and is less than usual at the head of the Bay ; while on the contrary on the west Coast the monsoon is blowing more strongly than usual at this time. Temperature has very generally risen and the heat exceeds the normal, except over the West and Central Punjab, the Gangetic plain and Lower Burma. The excess is more than five degrees, over the Carnatic and over the Western Desert. The highest maximum reported is a hundred and ten degrees at Jacobabad. There has been no rain of importance in the Punjab plains and very little in Bengal, but elsewhere moderate showers have been received. The largest amounts reported are over four inches at Diamond Island, over two inches at Tavoy, Akyab, Mussoorie and Masulipatam, and over an inch at Darjeeling, Agra, Mercara, Karwar, Honamcotta, and Hyderabad.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 1st August, 1898.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah.	inches	29·659
Temperature of the Air	degrees	80·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer		77·7
Dew Point		76·6
Relative humidity of Air		·874
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)		10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	83·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		77·0
General Directions of wind*		WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	407
Fall of Rain		0·10
Total fall during month		0·10
year		48·36
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 2nd August		0·10

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Crescent, 904 tons, Commander J Hannah, will sail to-day for Natal via Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Aglaia, 1,172 tons, Commander A Petris, will sail to-day for Calcutta and Madras, with a general cargo.

THE P and O S N Co's steamer Sutlej, 2,103 tons, Commander A Symons, will sail to-day for Shanghai with China and Australian mails, a general cargo, and Mr R Radcliff as a passenger.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Commander E C Russell, which arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Kurrachee, brought a general cargo, and Dr Page, Mrs Fell, Mr and Mrs Noronha and 17 deck passengers.

THE Bombay-Japan Line steamer Muke Maru 2,060 tons, Commander S Kawamuro, arrived in harbour yesterday from Yokohama, (28th June) with a general cargo, and 9 passengers. The vessel is consigned to N Y Kaisha.

THE Bombay Japan Line s. s. Muke Maru, Commander S. Kawamaro, arrived in harbour yesterday from Yokohama, experienced strong S. W. monsoon to Colombo, thence to port W. S. W. to W. moderate breeze but long swell with foggy weather. The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Dumra, Commander E.C. Russell, which arrived in harbour on the 1st instant from Karachi, reports having experienced fresh W. S. W. monsoon winds from Kurrachee to Diu Head, with high sea and long S. W. swell, thence gradually falling to moderate W. S. W. winds sea and swell and overcast weather throughout.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—AUGUST 2.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
A	Clan Stuart	1355	Ridgway	Dunkirk		F M & Co
B	Castello	2339	Gresham	Hull		F M & Co
C	Goa	1217	Plommer	Zanzibar	11-8	M M & Co
D	Afghan	1439	(Repairing)			H C Joosub
E	Mirzapore	2168	Way	Aden	4-8	H C Joosub
F	North Sands	2258	Hughson	Antwerp	7-8	Bombay Co
G	Safari	892	Zemlin	Zanzibar	4-8	F Heyer
H& J	H M S Magdala and Tenaserim		Fleet R N			R Navy
K	Patna	1164	Hill	Zanzibar	2-8	M M & Co
L	Bahaduri	829	Adam	Karachi	2-8	Shprd & Co
M	Auesburg	3200	Vierk	Amsterdam		K N & Co
M	Bhundara	2215	Stebbing			M M & Co
N	Crescent	905	Hannah	Calcutta		H A H Tyeb
P	Bg G Fleece	499	Way	Mauritius		H S Sidick
P	Wardha	2563	Anderson	Zanzibar	5-8	M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
2	Vulcan	2211	Naile		10-8	W & A G & Co
3	D Baldino	3041	Canepa	Genoa	15-8	D Balduino
4	Bombay	2048	Sawders	China		P & O S N Co
5	Sutlej	2103	Symons	China, &c	3-8	P & O Co
7	Amphitrite	2342	Costanzo	Trieste	1-8	A L S N Co
8	Aglaia	1173	Petris	Calcutta		A L S N Co
9	Methley Hall	2236	McInarre	Rangoon	4-8	K N & Co
12	Shannon	2380	Cola	London	13-8	P & O Co
15	Verona	1980	Barcham			P & O S N Co
16	Clyde	2198	Denay	Aden	6-8	P & O S N Co
30 Tons Crane,	Bhundara	2215	Stebbing			M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.
The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
2	Muke Maru s	Kawamuro	Yokohama, June 2

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel	Commander.	Destination.
2	Kola s	Livingstone	Karachi
	Nadir s	Sandiland	Calcutta, &c
	R I M S Elphinstone	Elderton	Aden
	Caledonien s	Durrande	Marseilles

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Aglaia, Petrix, for Madras and Calcutta
" Sutlej, Symons, for Shanghai
" Crescent, Hannah, for Natal via Calcutta

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Goa, for Zanzibar, &c
" D Balduino, for Genoa, &c

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS. Date.	ARRIVALS. Vessel.	ARRIVALS. Commander.	ARRIVALS. From	DEPARTURES. Date.	DEPARTURES. To
June					
22	Cossack H M's	Fraser	D'Jibouti	21	England
July					
6	Cashmere	Soutar	Bombay	19	Mussowa
11	Melpomene H M's	C Batten	Bombay	17	D'Jibouti
13	Clan Stuart	Ridgeway	Bombay	20	Bombay
14	Mayo R I M.	Alderton	Zeila	23	Bombay
	Thyra	Dunning	W Hartlepool	2	Java
	King Arthur	Owe	Kurrachee	19	Kurrachee
16	Wissman	Jenkins	Bombay	18	Somali coast
	Malvern	Perry	Batoum	20	Persian Gulf
17	Parran	Kieding	Manchester		Put back
	Woodcock	Bartleson	Somali coast	18	Hodeida
	Saratoff	S Archery	Odessa		Vladivostok
	Arcadia	Loggio	London		Sydney
	Falcon	Craig	Hodeida	19	Hodeida
18	Clan Mackay	Springen	Madras	18	London
	Sutlej	Symons	Venice		Bombay
	Zulu	Chandler	Kurrachee	19	Hamburg
19	Sumatra	Weickendam	London		Calcutta
	Juan	Thomsen	Rotterdam	20	China
	Melpomene H M's	Chisholm	D'Jibouti	24	Cruise
	S Berkhud	Wilkinson	Hodeida	22	Perim, etc
	Marathan H M's	Field	Portsmouth		
	Indus	Vaquier	Marseilles	20	Bombay
	Moehtari	Clark	Bombay		Suakin
	Palestina	Brusaca	Mussowa		Mussowa
	Weimar	Mentz	Sydney		Bremen
	Berthley	Hurry	Kurrachee		Port Said F O
	Regina	Sorronsen	Rangoon	21	Port Said F O
	Golconda	Burkitt	Calcutta	22	London
	Naseri	Raffin	Jeddah	21	Bombay
21	Buluwayo	Clunie	Calcutta		London
	Maria B	Martinolich	Fiume	23	Somali coast
	Egypt	Briscoe	Bombay	22	London
22	Inchmaree	Simpson	Bombay		London
	Irena	Zar	Bombay		
	Gera	Meissed	Bremen		Sydney
	Herzog	V Issendorff	Zanzibar		Hamburg
	Woodcock	Bartleson	Hodeida		Somali coast
	Wissman	Jenkins	Somali coast	24	Hodeida
	Massilia	Jephson	Calcutta	22	London
23	Canara	Stabb	Bombay		
24	Goa	Plommer	Zanzibar	24	Bombay
	Ceres	Bignall	Blyth		

Aden, July 24.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 2.

FOR LONDON.
Shannon s—4,000 cwt bone meal Rehimtoola Kaderbhoy, 2,000 cwt jowari and 2,000 cwt mussoor A Blascheck and Co, 300 bales hemp John L Kerston and Co, 1 007 cwt myrabollams Ebjee Oomersey

FOR ANTWERP.
Augsburg s—110 bales cotton Ralli Brothers, 300 cwt gum, 6,000 cwt poppyseed and 7,999 cwt rapeseed, Volkart Brothers, 636 bales hemp John L Kersten and Co, 4,992 cwt rapeseed Owen and Okell, 3,013 cwt rapeseed, 919 cwt teelseed and 499 cwt myrabollams Ralli Brothers
Northsand s—4,002 cwt rapeseed David Sasson and Co

FOR DUNKIRK.
Clan Stuart s—600 cwt buffalo horns Hajee Ooman Hajee Hassam, 2,000 cwt rapeseed Ritchie Stuart and Co

FOR HAVRE.
Northsand s—6,000 cwt linseed and 2,999 cwt rapeseed E D Sassoon and Co, 2,001 cwt rapeseed David Sassoon and Co

FOR HULL.
Castello s—2,000 cwt castorseed Finlay Muir and Co, 158 cwt coffee Runchordas Purshotum

FOR GENOA.
D Balduino s—100 bales cotton Volkart Brothers, 4,000 cwt rapeseed and 14,001 cwt linseed Killick Nixon and Co

FOR NAGASAKI.
Bombay s—125 bales cotton Sorabjee N Talati and Co

FOR HONGKONG.
Verona s—100 bales cotton and 200 bales twist David Sassoon and Co, 238 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co, 50 bales twist The Bombay National Mafg Co, 50 bales twist J C Bhesania, 50 bales twist T Naranjee and Co, 50 bales twist The Union Spinning Manfg Co, 200 bales twist Framjee Sons and Co, 50 bales twist The Star of India, 49 bales twist J P Jal, 50 bales twist Ritchie Steuart and Co, 100 bales twist P F Talati, 5 bales piece goods E D Sassoon and Co, 100 bales twist The Alliance Cotton Manfg Co, 100 bales twist H A Esmall and Co, 113 cwt ooplate and 40 cwt googal M M Essabhoy, 67 cwt googal and 342 cwt raisins Quan Lun Eavoo, 200 bales twist Tata and Co, 100 bales twist The Indo-China Manfg Co, 200 bales twist Dinshaw D Curranee and Co
Sutlej s—1 box real pearl khachra P F Talati, 21 lbs cow bazar A C Essmalljee, 5 cwt ivory P F Talati, 84 cwt ooplate, 20 cwt senna leaves, 6 cwt peacock feather and 14 cwt ivory M M Essabhoy, 10 chests opium N J Abraham, 31 chests opium C Ebrahim and Co, 21 chests opium Abdoola Allarakhia and Co, 45 chest opium Hajee Adum Esmail and Co, 14 chests opium M H E Ellias, 12 chests opium Ebrahim Noordin and Co, 1 chests opium E D Sassoon and Co, 6 chests opium S N Talati and Co, 6 chests opium Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co

FOR SHANGHAI.
Verona s—200 bales twist Sorabjee N Talati and Co, 10 bales piece goods E D Sassoon and Co
Sutlej s—59 chest opium David Sassoon and Co, 6 chests opium Sasseon J David and Co, 99 chests opium N J Abraham, 56 chests opium C Ebrahim and Co, 77 chests opium Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co, 26 chests opium S R Talati and Co, 21 chests opium Ebrahim Noordin and Co, 14 chests opium Silas E Sassoon and Co, 10 chests opium S Goolam Hoosein, 21 chests opium Nanjibhoy Meanee, 22 chests opium H C H A Rahim, 12 chests opium Tata and Co, 10 chest opium E D Sassoon and Co, 16 chests opium S N Tata and Co, 2 chests opium C Ebrahim and Co, 20 chests opium E Noordin and Co 13 chests opium C Bomanjee and Co, 11 chests opium Sassoon J David and Co

FOR KOBE.
Bombay s—600 bales cotton Tata and Co, 400 bales cotton C Ebrahim and Co, 643 bales cotton S N Talati and Co

FOR CALCUTTA.
Bancoora s—300 bales cotton Bombay Co, 55 bales cotton V Dewsey, 297 bales cotton R Kishorilall, 234 bales cotton L Baboolall, 123 bales cotton S Sagurmull.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 2.

THE home markets were closed yesterday, but in New York the price of Bar Silver advanced 1-8 cent, to 58 5-8 cents per oz., demand Exchange being unchanged at 4·85 dollars.

Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton remained in New York at 6 1-16 cents per lb.; September Futures were 4 points higher at 5·88 cents, and December 5 points at 6·02 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 2,000 bales.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Week's Receipts	11,000	2,000	7,000
" " to U. Kingdom......	13,000	2,000	15,000
" " Continent	10,000	12,000	12,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept. ...	8,481,000	6,602,000	5,160,000
" exports to U. K. do. ...	4,760,000	2,998,000	2,225,903
" " to Continent do. ...	5,310,000	2,813,000	2,227,000
" Stock in the Ports ...	260,000	110,000	178,000

Total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 29th inst., affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Total supply of all kinds	......	1,538,690	1,681,790
" " Surats	......	153,290	230,240

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Stock in Liverpool................	948,000	773,770	692,700
" London	......	5,500	9,300
American Afloat	20,000	12,770	26,000
East Indian	10,000	7,300	5,000
Total...		799,340	733,000
Price of Mid.-Americans	3 15-32d.	4 1-4d.	3 25-32d.
" Good Dholleras........	3 1-4d.	3 9-16d.	3 1-32d.
" Bhownuggar			
Difference.........	7-32d.	11-16d.	3-4d.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at the Head Office...	Inc.	Rs.	28,153
" " Branches	Inc.	"	7,24,774
Other " "	Dec.	"	2,700,158
Government Securities	Inc.	"	9,965
Other authorised "	Dec.	"	37,870
Loans	Dec.	"	6,61,388
Bills Discounted and Purchased ...	Inc.	"	41,927
Balances with other Banks	Inc.	"	11,007
Cash..............	Dec.	"	6,37,213

Against the increase in the cash balance of the Bank of Bombay in the preceding week of some 7 1-2 lakhs, at 155 3-4 lakhs, there was a diminution of over 6 1-4 lakhs last week, reducing it to some 149 1-2 lakhs, as disclosed by the return of the Bank issued to-day for yesterday, when the Bank was closed. There was an addition to Public Deposits at the Head Office of 1-4 lakh, and at the Branches of 7 1-4 lakhs; while from Private Deposits withdrawals took place to the extent of 27 lakhs. Loans were 6 1-2 lakhs lower; and Bills Discounted and Purchased were some 1-2 lakh more, the other items included in the statement showing very little movement.

COTTON.—At closing the local market was wery quiet in tone. Exporters bought but 600 bales, of which 100 were Khangaum at Rs. 141; 150 Bengal, at Rs. 138 to Rs. 142; 250 Bhagalkot, at Rs. 137; 100 Western, at Rs. 138. The Mills took only 100 bales Chopda, at Rs. 140; 100 Julgaum, at Rs. 140; and 200 Karanja, at Rs. 140 per candy.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,952	bales.
Linseed..............	4,771	cwts.
Rapeseed..............	7,212	"
Gingellyseed..............	651	"
Poppyseed	1,125	"
Castorseed	541	"

EXCHANGE.—The market re-opened to-day with a steady feeling at 1s. 3 13-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 15-16d. for three months' sight Credits. A small amount of remittance was taken for both ready and forward delivery, by the Bazar, but besides this there was very little business passing. Merchants' Bills continued very scarce, and the market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand ...	1s. 3 13-16d.	per Rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 13-16d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight...	1s. 3 15-16d.	"
France	1·67 3-4	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market has been very quiet at 95 1-2 for Cash, for 3 1-2 per Cents, 95 3-8 for Account, and 86 1-2 for 3 per Cents.

SHARES.—The only change reported in prices is an advance of Rs. 5 in Manockjee Petit Mills.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 30th July, 1898, as compared with the Statement of 23rd July, 1898:—

	July 23. Rs.	July 30. Rs.
LIABILITIES.		
Capital..............	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	70,00,000	70,00,000
Special Reserve Fund..............	4,00,000	4,00,030
Public Deposits at Head Office..............	47,52,900	47,81,053
Do. do. at Branches	21,36,349	28,61,123
Other Deposits	2,96,01,706	2,69,01,548
Post Bills	5,145	12,270
Credits, undrawn	18,60,788	18,21,230
Rs...	5,57,56,888	5,37,77,224
ASSETS.		
Government Securities..............	1,03,78,844	1,03,88,809
Other authorised Securities	36,82,194	36,44,324
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities..............	73,67,050	66,60,856
Loans do. do. do.	1,38,59,211	1,31,97,823
Bills Discounted and purchased	43,24,950	43,66,877
Dead Stock	4,15,324	4,15,344
Stamps and Stationery..............	21,041	21,123
Bullion	......	......
Balances with other Banks	1,23,353	1,34,380
Cash	1,55,84,921	1,49,47,708
Rs..	5,57,56,888	5,37,77,224

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUGUST, 1.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggar	2 30-32

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2¾ per cent. Consols	110-15-16
3 per cent. Rentes..............	103 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan..............	113 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63
Bar Silver	27

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

NAPLES, AUGUST 1.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda left here this evening.

PLYMOUTH, AUGUST 1.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Oceana arrived here yesterday afternoon.

HONGKONG, JULY 31.

The P. and C. Company's s s. Mazagon (extra) left here at day light to-day for Bombay.

COLOMBO, AUG. 2.

French mail steamer Armand Behic from Suez arrived.

The N. Y. K. steamer Idzumi Maru arrived at Hongkong on the 1st instant.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR
G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 3rd August, 1898.

1. The Signalling class will parade on Thursday in Front of the High Courts, at 7 a.m. punctually, and at Byculla on Thursday evening after Drill.

2. There will be 40-pr R M L Gun Drill at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters on Thursday at 8-45 p.m.

3. The following member having joined has been taken on the strength of the Corps from the 2nd instant and posted to No 2 Sub-Divn, No 1 Company:—No 615 Gr C D Greenshields.

By Order
L. PENNY, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

There will be a Ladies Social Evening on Saturday 6th inst. at 9 o'clock at the Club Rooms, Apollo Bunder. Tickets as usual.

We will thank all our patrons to note the following fixtures:—

Concert	Saturday	August	6
Cinderella Dance	do	do	20
do	do	September	3
Concert	do	do	17
do	do	do	24

Season tickets Rs 6. Members single tickets (including ladies) Re. 1. Non Members Re. 1each. Obtainable on application from Members, or at the door.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, July 27.)

Mr N Bonham-Carter, I C S, is allowed furlough for fifteen months

Mr H P Duval, Asst Magte and Collr, Midnapore, is transferred to the head-quartes station of the district of Shahabad

Mr L P Shirres, Offg Magte and Collr, Dacca, is allowed leave for three months

Mr E M Konstam, Offg Depy Commr, Sonthal Parganas, is appointed to act as Magte and Collr of Dacca, during the absence, on leave of Mr L P Shirres, or runtil further orders

Mr R B Hyde, Asst Supt of Police, Chittagong, is appointed until further orders, to have charge of the Bakergune district police

Mr J E Armstrong, Asst Supt of Police, Rajshahi, is appointed to have charge of the Sonthal Parganas district police, during the absence on leave, of Mr H W Boileau, or until further orders

Mr J H Apjohn, Vice-Chairman of the Commissioner of the Port of Calcutta, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-one days

Mr J Petty, Supt, Govt Printing, Bengal, is aallowed furlough with effect from the 2nd Aug 1898, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it, to the 1st Aug 1899, both days inclusive

Surgn-Capt G Jordan, Offg Depy Sanitary Commr, Metropolitan and Eastern Bengal Circle, is allowed furlough for twelve months

The Lieut-Govr is pleased to appoint Lieut Col P A Buckland, I S C, to be member of the Board of Management of the Reformatory School established at Alipore for the reception and industrial training of juvenile offenders

Lieut Col P A Buckland I S C, is appointed to be a Visitor of the Alipore Central Jail

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CLARKE—July 25, at Kodaikanal, the wife of the Rev C W A Clarke, Principal, Noble College, Masulipatam, of a son.

McCREADY—July 25, at Rocklands, Richmond Town, Bangalore, the wife of Mr D A McCready, of a daughter.

McMORRAN—July 26, at Ada Villa, Darjeeling, the wife of Thomas McMorran, of a daughter.

MILLER—July 26, at The Fort, Disharghar, Barakar, E I Ry, Mrs Wm Miller, of a son.

REES—July 28, at 51, Park Street, Calcutta, the wife of W O Rees, of a daughter.

WATES—July 22, at the Coromandel Mine, Oorgaum, Mysore State, the wife of E A Wates, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

NEPOS—VERNEDE—July 26, at St Paul's Mission Church, Scott's Lane, by the Rev C W Jackson, Vincent Edgar, to Catherine Amelia, third daughter of the late Samuel James Vernede, of Cocqin Malabar Coast.

DEATHS.

BROWN—July 26, at Ootacamund, Mr George Brown, of Messrs. Richtor and Co, aged 46 years and 8 months.

KITSON—July 25, suddenly, from heat apoplexy, W T Kitson, of Singlo Tea Company, Saffry.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1898.

THE annual meeting of the Millowners Association yesterday took place under circumstances even less favourable than those which surrounded the cotton manufacturing industry when its predecessor was held rather more than twelve months ago. The mills had early in 1897 been subjected to heavy loss by the panic stricken flight of operatives, but the plague epidemic having subsided a brisk return movement had at the date of the meeting been going on for some time, and there was a prospect of the factories soon being supplied with the full complement of hands. To quote from the report presented yesterday "with the plague almost entirely absent from the health returns of the city—stamped out as people fondly believed—millowners were warranted in forming a decidedly cheerful estimate of the situation, present and future." But in the twelve months that have since passed by, cloud after cloud has gathered over the horizon of the industry and the manufacturer who could now bring himself to adhere to "the decidedly cheerful estimate" of a year ago would be blessed with an exceptionally sanguine temperament. The fond delusion that, in spite of a high death rate, the plague had been virtually stamped out was soon dissipated, and a second epidemic of more serious proportions than the preceding one visited the city. The operatives did not leave Bombay in such overwhelming numbers as before, partly on account of their increased familiarity with the disease and partly because of the restrictions placed upon the movements of would be refugee. But for all that the leakage was very considerable, and this was felt all the more severely as the previous exodus had not by any means been completely made up. The report estimates that from half to five-eight's of the normal labour was obtainable, but being comparatively scarce the supply was dear. High wages and daily payments were demanded, the resolution of the Association to revert to the monthly wages system being in many cases honoured in the breach rather than the observance. As the operatives are of migratory habits, being here to-day and on their village holdings to-morrow, it has always been difficult to obtain that observance of discipline from them, which fear of loss of employment usually helps to foster in the artizan. The daily wages system that has during the last year and a-half been more or less followed has further demoralised the labour supply, and has enabled operatives to wander from mill to mill in a manner that has been hurtful alike to discipline and to good workmanship. Even if we are saved from a third great epidemic of plague, the outlook as to labour supply is anything but favourable. Mr. N. N. Wadia who has exceptional opportunities of gauging the supply and demand, stated from the chair that in the Ring Department 19,000 more boys are required, and that when the mills in course of construction are opened, the total demand for the mills will exceed the existing supply by 25,000. He believes that even if all the children of the mill hands followed the occupation of their parents, the demand would not be met, and he very truly observed that scarcity of labour is one of the problems which the millowners will have to face. This being the case, we trust that the somewhat half hearted experiment in the direction of labour importation made last year, under very unfavourable conditions will not be regarded as conclusive evidence that such a movement is incapable of success.

Serious evils are often found to possess compensatory elements. The Committee of the Association are clearly of opinion that the diminished output of the mills consequent upon the contracted labour supply was not without such redeeming qualities, for the report declares that "but for the limitation of supplies brought about by the effects of plague, it is difficult to estimate what point of depression and disaster might have been attained." But this is only another way of saying that one evil, (largely of a temporary nature as we all hope,) has delayed for a time the appearance of a greater one—*viz*, that of over production arising from the curtalment of foreign indents as a result of increasing competition. As every one knows, that competition comes mainly from the mills of Japan and China and has been one of several influences which have lead to reduced exports to those countries. During 1897, we sent 23·6 per cent. less yarn and 64·7 per cent. less piece-goods to the Far East than in the previous year. These curtailments were partly caused by the excessive exports of 1895 and 1896, and partly by the great divergence between the exchange value of the rupee, and that of the Chinese dollar. But in the case of Japan it was mainly due to the competition of local mills and in that of China, hitherto our principal exporting market, partly so. We are glad to see that a close observer like Mr. Wadia does not take a desponding view of the prospects of the yarn and piece goods trade with China. Just as the Bombay mills had to pass through years of probation before attaining their present position, so he believes the spinning industry in Shanghai will have to tread the same path of slow evolution before their competition displaces us from the China markets. But even if we accept this theory—which, to say the least, has not been exemplified in the case of Japan—we are confronted by the only too patent fact that, mainly owing to the want of a permanent labour supply improving in technical skill as time goes by, the evolution of the industry in Bombay has long since ceased so far as more skilful workmanship is concerned. We have the start of the Shanghai mills by many years but if our spinners do not wish to be outstripped in the race, they must make earnest endeavours to maintain the lead that has been acquired. As Mr. Wadia says, the Bombay mills have the great advantage of a supply of raw material grown at their doors, but even this natural aid renders no less imperative the necessity to reduce the cost of production, and to improve the technical skill of the operatives, if our manufactures are to hold their own in markets where until the present decade they had no local competition to contend against. An improved organisation of labour is so great a desideratum to the attainment of these ends, that Mr. Wadia did well to strongly impress upon the members of the Association the need for improving the dwellings of the operatives and for the provision of cheaper means of transit between the mills and the houses of the workpeople, Attention to such details will help to remedy the evil of a migratory labour supply which is so great an obstacle to progress.

It is unfortunate that just at a time when the mills of Shanghai are entering the lists against us, Bombay manufacturers should be hampered in attempts at cheaper production by the dearness of monetary accommodation. Mr. Wadia stated yesterday that even good mills have had to pay 9 or 10 per cent. for twelve months loans, and that although the market is now easier, such high rates are still being paid, doubtless in anticipation of a return of stringent conditions. We are informed that mills not classed as "good" have to pay much higher interest than 9 or 10 per cent. Now it is obvious that when such rates are paid for temporary loans with which to carry on business the cost of production, is enchanced and the margin of profit is reduced, unless the manufacturer take steps to curtail expenses by overhauling their mills and putting a stop to all unnecessary outlay, especially of the "dastoori" kind. The monetary situation therefore adds to the difficulties under which the industry now suffers and yet we have the Government of India calmly proposing a scheme of currency calculated to further contract the supply of capital. Mr. Wadia was we are sure, voicing the opinion of his brother manufacturers when he added to the almost universal chorus of disapproval of the Government scheme which has come from mercantile interests both in India and England. It is the last straw which breaks the camel's back, and there is no wonder that in view of the accumulation of difficulties with which the mill industry is beset, Mr. Wadia should have spoken vigorously against the policy of Government in continuing the excise duty on woven goods. The figures he quoted to show the injurious effects of the duty, afford a sufficient explanation of the slow growth of the weaving branch of the industry, for the supply of the Indian demand. If the excise is removed there will be a greater outlet for the produce of the spindle, and thus the cotton industry will obtain another start, greatly needed at the present time. The outlook for the mills is altogether the reverse of encouraging. But there is no ground for despair provided the manufacturers do not supinely neglect the signs of the times. If they will adapt their policy to the changes of recent years, and will take a more practical interest in the problems connected with the industry which press for solution, the mills will soon see a return of prosperity.

WRITING from Manila on July 10, a correspondent with the American fleet described that any stories about misunderstandings between Aguinaldo and Admiral Dewey and General Andersen can be denied as being not only untrue but ridiculous. This statement published in the Straits and Hongkong papers came to hand by yesterday morning's China mail. An hour later Reuter's telegrams informed us that General Merritt has cabled to Washington, that the situation in the Philippines is of the gravest character, an open rupture with the insurgents being expected at any moment. The rupture was apparently expected last week, and when General Merritt with 4,800 men was encamped within an hour's march of Manila. Admiral Dewey anticipates that 150,000 men will be required to subdue both Spaniards and insurgents, and doubtless that number of men will be sent. Meantime however the situation gives cause for anxiety. The Spaniards, judging from past experiences, are likely to give less trouble than Aguinaldo's men. However, it is satisfactory to know that the men under General Merritt's command are exceptionally fine, well-trained men, who, says a correspondent on the spot, do everything with the same clock-like precision that characterizes the experienced British soldier. Most of them are veterans of the Indian campaigns in America and do not know what fear is. When they are told how the Spaniards have surrendered at Old Cavite and other points, they cannot understand how soldiers could be guilty of such lamb-like submission. There is little or no sickness among the American troops on shore and none at all among the seamen in the squadron. The reason that Manila is not taken, remarked the same correspondent writing a fortnight ago is the best in the world. The place is absolutely at the mercy of Admiral Dewey. He could compel its surrender to-morrow if he wishes. The simple fact is that the Admiral will take Manila when he "gets good and ready" and not until then. That date may be to-morrow and it may not be for another week. Admiral Dewey does not tell the world his plans, but when he does anything, he does it effectively. Manila will fall in short when Dewey gives the word and the Spaniards know it. But things have changed since then and unless speedy help arrives General Merritt's men are also likely to "fall in short" within the next few days.

INDIA is not the only country which is just now discussing the question "Is the jury system a failure"? Australia is pondering seriously over the matter and the Law Commission which has for some time been sitting in Melbourne has devoted attention to it. Mr. Justice Holroyd, one of the Victorian Judges, would not abolish juries, but he would have them for the benefit of the judges not of the public. In an action for libel for instance, he thinks there is scarcely a judge who did not feel that he is liable if he decide the case without a jury to have his conduct misconstrued. He should not be exposed to the liability. As to the number of jurors the learned judge thinks six quite enough. It has been suggested five would be better, and that a majority verdict would be sufficient, but Mr Holroyd was inclined to think that they might as well toss up for the verdict as to take a bare majority. Mr. Purves, Q. C., an advocate of thirty-five years standing, declares that juries are responsible for great waste of time owing to the speeches which have to be addressed to them. As to the corruptibility of juries his experience had only brought him into contact with one case of jury squaring, and that as where a remarkably handsome woman had approached a juryman. There had been cases where unscrupulous men had accepted money to "square" juries, but had really never approached them. In party trials, although jurymen might be very honest, it was advisable that the jury should be drawn from all classes. There was an unconscious bias, and religious bias was the worst, as it was one that affected narrow minds. Class juries to try particular cases were the worst in the world. Where would they get a dozen dentists or draftsmen to agree together? In a medical case six doctors might take one side and six another, and what good then would twelve medical men be in the box? The Melbourne Law Commission is still sitting and no one very well knows what sort of evidence is likely to be tendered hereafter. But so far the tendency of the testimony given seems not to favour the abolition of the jury system but its thorough reform and reorganization.

LORD SALISBURY'S statement in the House of Lords regarding British interests in the Yangtsze, shows that the Foreign Secretary is not so oblivious to the importance of keeping open the door for British enterprise in China as has been alleged. The Pekin Government has complained that while it is well disposed towards British enterprise it is threatened by other Powers if it do not give them the preference. Whether this statement is correct or whether it has only been put forward as an excuse for refusing concessions is a question upon which the probabilities may be said to be equally divided. But the statement has led Great Britain to publicly adopt the policy of supporting China against any Power committing an act of aggression upon her for permitting British subjects to construct or support railways or public works in the country. The bond of indemnity thus given to the Pekin Government removes all ground for refusing to give a straightforward answer to applications from British syndicates or firms for concessions, and it is also a notice to all whom it may concern that in bullying China into such refusals they will have Great Britain to reckon with. It is no light thing to undertake the moral and material support of the Celestial Empire when acts of aggression towards her originating in opposition to British commercial interests are, perpetrated, but Lord Salisbury is fully justified, in view of the important interests involved, in giving such a pledge provided he sees his way to make it good. But suppose Russia were to seize Ili during a discussion as to the right to finance a certain railway will Lord Salisbury declare war upon Russia, bombard Port Arthur, and send a fleet to the Baltic.

THAT unpretending little society the "Anglo-Indian Children's Relief Association, continues to do good work in saving children of European parentage from having to spend summer after summer in idleness and misery in the plains. Since 1891 it has sent sixty-nine boys and thirty-one girls from such furnaces as Jacobabad, Hissar, Mooltan, Peshawar, Jhelum, Dehra Ismail Khan and Lahore to hill schools, and this year the attempt is being made to provide for twenty-three children in a similar manner. Sir Mackworth Young has accepted the post of president, and has himself given a handsome donation, but more funds are wanted to enable the work to be continued on its present scale. Contributions can be received by the Bank of Bengal, Lahore.

WE regret to hear that Colonel Gough, 9th Lancers, is lying seriously ill of persistent fever at Simla.

THE P. and O. steamer Bengal, with English mails of July 22, is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at daybreak on Saturday morning.

IN consequence of Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, having proceeded on three months' privilege leave, Mr. Dastur has been appointed to act in his place, while Mr. E. Wilkin, Deputy Registrar, High Court, acts as third Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Wilkin took his seat at the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, and disposed of the morning cases.

MR. N. N. WADIA, C.I.E., has been appointed a Trustee of the Port of Bombay in succession to the late Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 9th July 1898, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1897 of 8,071 maunds, and Rs. 27,828 in the earnings.

HEAVY rain has caused landslips in the neighbourhood of Darjiling, and the railway is breached.

MR. WILLIAM OGILVIE was, on July 9, appointed Commissioner of the Yukon District, and Lieutenant-Colonel Steele has been given the command-in-chief of the Yukon Mounted Police.

SIR PENN SYMONS, Commanding the Sirhind district, intends taking his ninety days' privilege leave home from the 13th instant.

NOTHING has yet been settled regarding hill manœuvres for the troops during the ensuing cold weather, though it is highly probable that some training on practical lines will be ordered. There is certainly a strong feeling at Army Headquarters that such manœuvres should be regularly instituted as part of the annual training for British troops located in hill stations.

A LECTURE at the United Service Institution at Simla will be delivered by Lieutenant-Colonel Rundall, 4th Gurkhas, next week. It will relate to the employment of guerilla cavalry on the confederate side during the American civil war. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will occupy the chair at the lecture. Some of the cavalry officers now in Simla should find material for discussion in the subject dealt with.

THE latest news from the Malakand is that Major Dean's inspector of levies has seen the Khan of Nawagai, who said that if the Nawab of Dir withdrew, he would withdraw his lashkar at once. Before the fighting commenced on the 24th, the Nawagai Khan sent a mullah to the Nawab advising him not to force on a fight. Apparently the Nawab sent no answer. Fighting has been suspended, pending a reference to Major Deane. There is no mention yet of the Hadda Mulla taking part, and he is said to be ill. So far everything is quiet in Swat.

IT is a fortunate circumstance, the "Pioneer" thinks, that the Hadda Mullah has not joined in the fray in Jhandol. He is reported to be suffering from illness, which may account for his inaction. The story that he had called upon the Mad Fakir to raise a force and attack Dir from the east, is believed to be untrue. The Fakir is on extreme northern confines of Upper Swat, and he has so far made no sign. The whole of Swat is peaceful, and the people do not appear to have been much excited by the news of the fighting in Jhandol. Our troops on and beyond the Malakand, however, will have to be on alert for some time to come, as no one can foresee the trouble that may arise.

I WONDER, writes a Calcutta correspondent, how many people are aware of the splendid tank-angling to be had in Calcutta. Some years ago the Calcutta Angling Club stocked several large tanks—notably that in Dalhousie Square and the one opposite the Bengal Club—with various kinds of fishes: Rohi, Mirgha, and Catla. The other day I saw one enthusiastic angler at the Bengal Club tank rewarded with a Rohi which must have scaled over 20lbs. I wonder what is the record for this fish. I certainly have never seen a larger one. The mention of fish leads one to the newly-started Bengal Fisheries Company, which is going to operate in the Bay of Bengal, where Bahmin, Seer and Begti simply swarm. Vessels anchoring off Saugor Island often net during the night the most extraordinary variety of sea-animals, some of which, I am sure, have never been described and scheduled in marine natural history. The trouble the Bengal Fisheries Company will have will consist not in finding and catching fish, but in distributing it. There can be no doubt about a market. The Bengali is passionately fond of fish with his rice. There are enough fish in the Calcutta-Chittagong corner of the Bay, I am assured by people who have opportunities of knowing, to feed all India and half Europe besides. Who knows? Perhaps we shall have in the Bay presently great fisheries which will rival those of Newfoundland. Isn't that a fine prospect, and does it not offer some future Finance Minister an opportunity for taxation which will remove all fears of deficits in famine and frontier years?

DURING 1896 no less than £33,000,000 were paid into the various building societies of the United Kingdom, and their accumulated capital was more than £56,000,000.

IN the Consistory Court of London, on July 12, Dr. Tristram fixed the hearing of the Druce case—a petition for leave to open a coffin to ascertain whether it contains the remains of Thomas Charles Druce—for July 26.

A STATE Ball was held at Buckingham Palace on July 8. Among the company were the Prince and Princess of Wales, with the Duke and Duchess of Sparta, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and Prince and Princess Christian, with Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein.

THERE is nothing more striking in our modern life than the annual exodus from London. A century ago only the wealthy thought of holidays. At a much more recent date it was quite an exception for a man of business to be absent from his post for more than a few days together. All this, says the "Young Man," is changed now—partly because the pace of life has quickened for every one, and occasional periods of leisure have become necessary, if we are to leave at all; partly because as a nation we have grown wealthier, and the means of recreation are more abundant and common.

A REVENGEFUL anti-cyclist has been annoying a number of lady-riders in America. For several Sundays lately throughout the livelong day a small man, armed with an umbrella or a walking stick, has taken up his post at a street corner. The appearance of a woman on a wheel is like that of a red flag to an infuriated bull in its effect on him, and he hurls approbrious epithets at them as they pass. In the neighbourhood the man is regarded as a crank on the subject of women riding wheels. The explanation is that the bicycle broke up his home, his wife preferring its delights to that of his society when he tried to assert himself by demanding that she chose between the wheel and himself.

M. PADEREWSKI, says "Truth," was at the performance of "Siegfried," seated in the stalls. I am told there was an amusing conversation between two young ladies who were sitting immediately behind the great pionist. The damsels were particularly trained that the management refused to allow them to ware hats or bonnets in the opera house. "Why, look at that!" they indignantly exclaimed, as in their endeavour to see the stage they dodged the superabundant aureole locks. Those locks, which so completely won the hearts of the damsels of the United States, are out of place in the stalls. Whether it is possible to leave them at home I am not, of course, aware.

THE Prince and Princess of Wales took part on July 11 in the ceremony of opening the new laboratories at the London School of Medicine for Women, which is united to the Royal Free Hospital. His Royal Highness spoke of the great interest which both he and the Princess took in the education of women—especially in medicine; and of the vast field of usefulness open to women doctors, particularly in India. "It might," observed the Prince, "be said that the medical—the male medical—profession might possibly feel a little jealous at the strides which the ladies are now taking in the learning they acquire with regard to medicine. But I do not think that anybody would be so illiberal as not to wish to give them that scope of education; and, by the presence of so distinguished a medical man as my friend Sir William Broadbent, I am persuaded they give their approbation and show their sympathy with the effort.

IN Chambers's Journal for July—always one of the most interesting of the monthlies—there is an article on "Three Years of the Death Duties." The sums that have been paid in estate duty on single estates are, the writer points out, startling, a millionaire being mulcted in estate duty alone to the extent of £80,000; while if his estate descends to others than children another £40,000 at least may be claimed for succession duty. In Scotland the estates that have paid the largest duties are those of the late Earl of Moray and the late Duke of Hamilton. In England they have been matched recently by the estate of the late Mr. Isaac Holden, and in other cases considerably surpassed. One effect of the Act has been to drive many people to insure against the sums which would have to be paid under it. Royalty, it is said, led the way, the Princess Royal, the Duke of Connaught, Princess Beatrice, and others all insuring for large sums—in some cases for as large policies as the insurance companies were prepared to grant. The Duke of Edinburgh's proposals to insure were, however, not accepted, "his 'life' being from the insurance point of view, it appears, not a promising or reassuring one."

THIS must be the epitaph, according to the Kew "Bulletin," on all that remains of an interesting "Cabbage-tree" that has just disappeared from the flora of the island of St. Helena. It was originally described by Sir Joseph Hooker under the name of "Psiadia rotundifolia, and figured by Melliss in his work on St. Helena. Melliss wrote in 1875, "This plant had almost been classed with the extinct species, until, after long and patient search, I experienced the great delight of discovering one tree of it in the Black field at Longwood Gate. It is an old tree, probably the only one alive anywhere." The tree, which was about 20ft. high, grew near the entrance gates of Longwood, the place of the enforced retirement of Napoleon, who must often have seen it. The news of the death of the tree was announced in a letter from the Governor of St. Helena, who wrote: "You will be sorry to hear that the old "Psiadia rotundifolia" at Longwood, the last of its race, was blown down in some recent gales. I tried every plan I could think of to propagate it, but without success; slips in the ground and in water bottles, and grafting on gumwood stocks, and seeds, but all in vain." A specimen of the wood sent by the Governor was received at Kew a few days ago, and this relic of the last living specimen of the tree has been deposited in the Timber Museum.

A NEW feature in the "Cornhill" for July is the "Etchingham Letters." The writer of one of these gives extracts from the "Professor of Aramaic's last discovery of some new fragments, apparently belonging to an apocryphal wisdom book," which are not at all bad. Here are a few specimens: The inches of our gear are three score and ten, and though there be some so strong that they ride four score, yet is their speed but labour and sorrow at the day's end when they fetch their wind short upon a hill. Blessed is the damsel whose cruse of oil faileth not, and who looketh to her own tires; and behold, he that taketh her to wife shall prosper. Three things are plagues to a wheelman, yea, and a fourth is abominable: a boy which leadeth an unruly horse, and a swine which strayeth in the road, and a rash woman among traffic which regardeth not the right hand or the left; but the most grievous is a County Council which scattereth heaps of stones in the highway and saith, It is well mended. But will cyclists and district surveyors ever agree on the subject of macadam? The chronicle proceeds: My son, beware of inventors which promise marvellous things with their mouth, lest when thou puttest thy trust in their many inventions thou be overthrown in stony places. Take heed unto thy riding in strange boroughs, and fall not into transgression of their by-laws, lest thou be worsted in striving with them that swear valiantly before the judgment-seat. Of two manner of people thou shalt have a care, and flee from the third as an host of the heathen: a deaf man which walketh in the darkness, and children which run violently out of school at noontide, and a constable with girded loins who lurketh after sunsetting. The "Etchingham Letters" are likely to prove as readable and entertaining as the recent "Diary" in the same monthly did.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE HISPANO-AMERICAN WAR.

THE SITUATION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

LONDON, AUG. 1.

General Merritt has cabled to Washington, that the situation in the Philippines is of the gravest character, an open rupture with the insurgents being expected at any moment.

INCREASE OF THE AMERICAN ARMY.

AUG. 2.

The "Washington Post" states that President McKinley intends to call an extra session of Congress on Spain's acceptance of the terms of peace with a view to the passing of special legislation to maintain an active army of 100,000 men.

AMERICAN'S WELCOMED IN PUERTO RICO.

The American troops have occupied the town of Juanadiaz, Puerto Rico, amid the acclamation of the inhabitants.

RUSSIAN CONTROL ON PERSIA.

The "Times" Paris correspondent says that Russia recently intervened and forbade Persia to conclude a loan which had virtually been arranged with a group of British banks, making an offer to advance a larger sum on the security of the Customs.

THE DEATH OF PRINCE BISMARCK.

AUG. 1.

The Emperor of Germany has ordered a week's mourning in the Army and Navy for the late Prince Bismarck.

The Kaiser has also offered a sepulchre in Berlin Cathedral, among his Majesty's ancestors, for the interment of the deceased Prince, but it is doubtful if the family will accept the offer.

THE POWERS AND CHINA.

IMPORTANT STATEMENT BY LORD SALISBURY.

In the House of Lords, to-day, replying to a question by the Earl of Kimberley regarding British interests in the Yangtsze, Lord Salisbury said the Chinese are well disposed towards British enterprise, but it had been suggested they were being threatened by other Powers to give them the preference; hence on 22nd July, Sir Claude Macdonald, the British Minister at Pekin, was authorized to inform the Chinese Government, that Great Britain would support them against any Power committing an act of aggression upon China for permitting British subjects to construct or support railways and public works in China.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN-SERGEANT, R.E.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 2.

Captain-Sergeant, R.E., died at Landiketal on Sunday night, his body being sent to Peshawar for burial.

THE FRONTIER DISTURBANCE.

IMPROVED PROSPECTS.

News has come through from Bajour, bringing information up to the evening of the 30th ultimo. It shows no further fighting had taken place up to that date, and the prospects of a settlement of the Jandol quarrel are improving.

THE D. A. G. BOMBAY.

Colonel Stokes is appointed Deputy Adjutant-General, Bombay.

DEATH OF LIEUTENANT BABINGTON, R.E.

The death is reported of Lieutenant Babington, R. E., at Aden, from dysentery.

AN ADDITIONAL MEMBER TO THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

Nawab Mumitaz-ud-Dowla Muhammad Faizar A. Khan has been appointed additional member of the Viceroy's Council to represent North-West Province vice Hon. Pundit Bishambar Nath.

BILL REGARDING IMPORTATION OF TICK PEST.

It is understood that bill to prevent importation of tick pest and other cattle plagues will be finally passed at meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council on 12th instant.

CENTRAL PROVINCES TENANT AND LAND REVENUE BILL.

Select committee on Central Province tenant and land revenue. bills commences its sittings and of current month when Mr. Chitnairs is expected in Simla to attend.

FURLOUGH PROMOTION AND ALLOWANCE TO OFFICERS.

Government of India have decided that officers on furlough are to receive benefit-grade promotion as if on privilege leave where such promotions allowed by local Governments and are to be similarly liable to revert, this will not affect officers on duty who will continue to draw salaries as if officers on leave were receiving ordinary furlough allowances.

THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE EXAMINATION.

The number of officers to be admitted to Indian Medical Service examination held this month in London, will probably be raised to twenty-seven to supply deficiencies caused by late unusual demands for medical officers and abnormal invaliding due to restrictions placed upon ordinary leave.

PLAGUE IN NIZAM'S TERRITORY.

SECUNDERABAD, AUGUST 2.

Outbreak of plague officially reported having occurred at village Karagoan, where 26 attacks, 16 deaths were registered and 16 cases 7 deaths at village of Bubulgoan, it is believed this fresh affliction is due to importation from Bombay side. Dr. Lawrie plague Commissioner states it is fortunate that plague has appeared at Babulgoan and not in Hyderabad City, but unless systematic measures are at once adopted the city cannot escape; he has accordingly applied to the Nizam's Government for Rs. 20,000 in Bengal Bank for plague disbursements and an allotment of 10,000 a month to meet plague expenses. In his opinion the danger to Hyderabad from plague is now as great or even greater than before.

BELGAUM CHESS TOURNAMENT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, AUG. 1.

Belgaum Annual Chess Tournament, under the patronage of his Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur, opened on Saturday last. Amongst the competitors were Messrs. Beaman, C.S., Limaye Kartak (winner of the Guzerat Championship), Morbhat Deshpand, and other celebrated players. The inaugural ceremony at the Tilve Hall was under the presidentship of Mr. Winchester. The movement is patronized by Messrs. Winchester, Drew, Beaman and other leading residents.

LORD SANDHURST'S GARDEN PARTY.

POONA, AUGUST 2.

Lord Sandhurst gave a Garden Party this evening at Government House, Ganeshkhind, where a large number of ladies and gentlemen assembled, amongst those present were, General Duncan, Miss Duncan, Colonel and Mrs. Whitby, General Spragge and Miss Spragge, Hon'ble Mr. Spence, Hon'ble Mr. and Mrs. Crowe, Hon'ble Mr. and Mrs Giles, Professor and Mrs. Thompson, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Donnett, and several others. The afternoon was fine although at times cloudy and high wind driving across from hills. About five the guests began to arrive and spread themselves over the grounds and terraces bent on amusement; on the cricket ground golf formed the favourite pastime. The guests were received by the Aid-de-Camp, the Governor's band was playing near the terraces. In the central terrace long tables ranged with refreshments; tennis court and rifle range grounds were wet, no amusement could be held on it, one of the features of the evening amusement was a visit to the tower of Ganeshkhind one of the most conspicuous objects and most familiar to everybody. After a most pleasant enjoyment the guests began to depart after seven.

THE BOMBAY POONA CRICKET MATCH.

As already stated the annual cricket match between Poona and Bombay Gymkhanas will be played in Bombay on Friday and Saturday next. The Poona team will leave here on Thursday. The following are the names of the team—Captain Greig captain of the team, Messrs Sale, Bond, Pocock, Deas, Sweney, Young, Shearme, Bradford, Mander and Major Beresford.

CRICKET AT POONA.

POONA GYMKHANA vs. BOMBAY Y. M. C. A.

The cricket match between Poona Gymkhana and Bombay Young Men's Christian Association was resumed early this morning. The weather was good. Scott and Lynn the two not outs of yesterday went in but four wickets fell for 59 runs, after Lynn was stumped out. The rest were immediately disposed of. The following were the scores:—

FIRST INNING.

Scott, c Bond, b Sale	15
Lynn, st Sprott, b Sale	19
Allan, b Deas	12
James, c Bond, b Sale	2
Peyton, c Melville, b Sale	0
E D Smith, run out	0
Fido, c Melville, b Sale	0
Sneddon, not out	0
Extras	6
Total	70

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	B.	W.
Bond	20	6	2	0
Sale	144	30	14	7
Deas	115	17	13	2
Shearme	5	0	1	0
Headla m	15	11	0	0

Poona Gymkhana commenced their second innings just after one o'clock, Bond and Pocock went in, Pocock was caught out by Lynn. Adjournment for tiffin was made. After time Bond being chief contributor from 13 score was taken to 40 within quarter of an hour. At 3-15 Poona Gymkhana closed their by 112 runs by four wickets down. The following are the scores:—

Bond, not out	65
Pocock, c Lynn, b Allan	3
Sale, c Sneddon, b Stevens	20
Sprott, c Mason, b Allan	9
Deas, l-b-w, b Stevens	4
Sweney, not out	1
Extras	10
Total	112

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W
Stevens	90	29	5	2
Allan	70	34	3	2
Lynn	30	20	...	..
James	5	5	...	..
Mason	15	16	...	...

Bombay Young Men went in for their second venture at 3-30 they had to make 148 runs to win match, unfortunately whole of their team has fallen to pieces, made 13 runs Top score was 3. Gymkhana thus won match by 135 runs. Following are the second innings:—

SECOND INNING.

Mason, now b Deas	1
A L Smith, c Melville, b Sale	2
Lynn, c Bond, b Deas	0
Scott, b Deas	0
Stevens, c Deas, b Sale	0
Allen, c Bond, b Deas	1
Sneddon, b Deas	1
James, b Sale	1
E D Smith, b Sale	3
Payton, run out	2
Fido, not out	0
Extras	2
Total	13

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Deas	35	4	4	5
Sale	32	7	2	4

THE GERMAN SHIPS AT MANILA.

AMERICAN FORBEARANCE.

To the "Straits Times" a correspondent with the American fleet writes:—The attitude of the Germans still continues the chief subject of discussion despite the presence of troops. In fact the soldiers are as indignant as the sailors over the German demonstration and loudest among those who condemn are the men of German blood or descent. All sorts of stories are rife about the relations of the Germans and Spaniards, but the Germans emphatically deny that they have in anyway given assistance to the Spaniards. One feature of the situation attracts the attention of those who are watching the political side of it, and that is the diplomacy shown by Admiral Dewey. He is managing the blockade with marked skill using diplomatic as well as naval expedients. Of all men in the fleet, he probably worries the least over the conduct of the Germans. He knows and watches everything they do and yet his relations with the German Admiral seems most agreeable. It is reported on excellent authority that the German Admiral has informed Admiral Dewey he has intended in no way to give offence to America and his movements are not in the least to be construed as a demonstration. Admiral Dewey is also thought to have told the German Admiral that perchance it would be better if matters were managed a little differently. Everybody is expecting to see an end in the near future to all this German "business" whether it is required by orders from Washington and Berlin or by the independent action of the Admirals themselves. One thing is certain, Dewey's backbone is strong and it needs no strengthening, but when the Monterey arrives in a few days, there will be less fooling of the kind, that irritates and disturbs. It will be followed in a reasonable time by the Monadnock and then, if necessary, Dewey will be in a position to say to any fleet that comes to Manila that he controls the Bay and proposes to have the going and coming of ships regulated by rules that will not be misunderstood.

To sum up the German situation it is about as follows:—The large German fleet here has assembled by orders from Berlin and not by advice of Admiral Van Diedrichs. The German vessels here are acting in other words chiefly on orders from the home Government. This does not in any degree excuse what happens, but it means that the German Admiral will not dare to undertake any serious step without consulting Berlin. His ships have done and are doing some rash and impertinent things but as long as they are not caught in "flagrante delicto," there is no probability of any actual unpleasantness between Admiral Dewey and Admiral Van Diedrichs. There are stories upon stories told of peculiar conduct on the part of the Germans but it is difficult to prove them. They are being watched and if any of these allegations prove to be facts, explanations may be demanded of more than a passing nature. What surprises everyone here is Germany's failure to realize that she is doing herself more harm than good, practically cutting her own throat. The Americans will never forgive the Germans for their active friendship to Spain and meddlesome attitude in the Philippines. It will not only hurt their trade immeasurably with the United States but destroy all her chances of having any say or influence in the disposal of the Philippines if they become the property of the United States.

The opinions I have expressed above are founded on careful interviews with leading American, English, German, French, and other authorities who are accessible and do not hesitate to express their views provided their names will not be used.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT.—AUGUST 1.

10 p.m.	80·6

TUESDAY.—AUGUST 2.

6 a.m.	79·2
10 a.m.	81·2
2 p.m.	81·9
4 p.m.	81.8

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 15.

UNEXPECTED success attended the issue of the new Indian loan of £6,000,000. It was applied for more than three and a half times over, many of the tenders being for large blocks. The lowest price accepted was £88 5s. 6d. or £2 5s. 6d. over the fixed minimum, and syndicates which applied at that figure received only 1 1-2 per cent of what they asked for. One determined bidder offered £98 7s. 6d., which is nearly the highest price touched by the existing Two-and-a-Half per Cents. within the past eighteen months. The success of the issue is very satisfactory, though it is not agreeable to reflect that the minimum should have to be fixed so low to ensure flotation.

In the past two years the number of Anglo-Indian passengers landed and embarked at Brindisi has shown a decided falling-off, notwithstanding that the general passenger movement to and from the East is in a most flourishing condition. Our Consul there reported a diminution of 220 passengers landing or embarking at Brindisi in 1896 as compared with 1895, and he now reports a further diminution of 776 in 1897 as compared with 1896. Mr. Cocoto pointed out a year ago that unless certain works and facilities were introduced the traffic would leave the port, as Marseilles was doing all that was possible to induce the Anglo-Indian passenger traffic to take the Marseilles route in preference to that via Brindisi. But nothing whatever has been done, and there are no signs of anything being done in the immediate future, which can remedy the lack of facilities and the high rates complained of. He adds that it is quite possible that when, in July the departure of the P. and O. boats becomes a fact the commercial body in Brindisi and elsewhere will awake to a clear perception of what has been lost, and then, when too late, efforts will be made to regain the traffic. So far the only change which has taken place in the matter is an increase of 10 per cent. in the cost of the railway ticket—which is, to say the least, a remarkable way of diminishing the cost of travelling by the Brindisi route.

According to some particulars given by the British Consul at Amoy, once an important tea-growing and exporting district in China, the competition of Indian and Ceylon teas is very far from being, as is sometimes supposed, the chief cause of the decline and ruin of the tea-growing industry. Its extinction is due to the ruinous system of taxation. Mr. Gardner tells of the sad sight to be seen in the district, of tea-gardens run to waste and of once comfortable homesteads of prosperous tea-growers fallen into ruins—a sight which rouses, in addition to sympathy for the sufferings of the natives, a not illegitimate feeling of annoyance, for our own sakes, that our hoped-for customers should be thus prevented from purchasing our wares. Of reform in taxation—the only thing which could have saved the industry—there is no indication, the only idea the authorities seem to have being to increase the stringency with which the likin is collected. Mr. Gardner appends a report by Mr. Frank Cass on the Amoy tea season of 1897-98, in which it is shown that the crop for the season was only 7,000 half-chests, compared with 26,000 half-chests, in the previous season and with 178,000 half-chests twenty years ago. Mr. Cass caustically adds that natives and foreigners alike, whose trade likin and duty have ruined, have the consolation of knowing that for those to whose ignorance and rapacity the present state of affairs is due there is now no trade left for them to blackmail.

The question in what way the opening of Kiao-Chau Bay might affect the foreign trade of Chefoo is referred to by our Consul in his report on the trade of the latter port for 1897. He says the lapse of time has to some extent modified the pessimistic views at first taken of the matter, and mentions, as one consideration that should not be forgotten, that, superior as Kiao-Chau Bay is to Chefoo as a port for the province in general, there is a region along the north-west shore of the Shantung promontory as an outlet and *entrepot* for which Chefoo is better situated—given one condition—than the more southerly harbour. The region is that of which Laichow-fu is the principal city, and strawbraid a leading production. The condition is the extention of the right to trade regularly thither by means of small steaming craft, which has hitherto been reserved for a single Chinese vessel. Thereby he things Chefoo may receive a stimulus which will compensate for such trade as may hereafter be diverted from it to Kiao-Chau. It is to be hoped our Foreign Office will not fail to give due heed to this hint in Mr. Hopkins's report.

In their circular on the July indigo sales Messrs. John Kenyon and Sons, of London and Manchester, express opinions in favour of a recovery of the market after the dearth of business and the low rates which have prevailed since the April sales. Planters who have held back their supplies are disposed to realise at very serious reductions, and this, it is said, is the real cause of the depression which admittedly exists. On the other hand, there have been curtailments in the quantity sowed in North-western and Southern India. It is also said to be probable that Continental consumers hold only very much reduced stocks, and that they are therefore likely to become buyers at an early date. Foreign Governments, moreover, are said to have been lately ordering indigo-dyed goods specially for army purposes.

The island of Formosa came into the hands of the Japanese, in accordance with the treaty of Shimonoseki, in 1895; but from two consular reports just issued—the one by Acting-Consul Griffiths in reference to the district of Tainan, and the other by Consul Bonar dealing with the trade of North Formosa—it appears that the whole island is still in a disturbed condition, and that trade during the past year was unsatisfactory. Armed bands of rebels continue to prowl about the interior, and occasionally attack the towns. "Such a condition off affairs," says Mr. Bonar, "while not immediately affecting the interests of foreign merchants, has, nevertheless, a serious aspect in view of the operation of the new treaties next year. Foreigners assume that neither the turbulent natives nor the savages would interfere with them were they allowed freely to travel and trade in the interior. There is every reason to suppose, however, that not from any feeling of animosity, but in order to create complications with the Japanese Government, the advent of the foreigner in the interior would be taken advantage of by the rebels, bandits, or whatever they may be called. So long as adequate protection and safety cannot be secured, so long must the trading and industrial privileges granted by the new treaties be a 'dead letter' to the foreign merchants in Formosa." Dealing, in the first place, with Mr. Griffiths' report, it appears that the total value of the imports and exports of the Tainan district for the year 1897 were £279,136 and £333,148 respectively, as against £296,774 and £374,074 in the previous year. The decrease in the imports was thus £17,638, and in the exports £40,926. It is explained, however, that the decrease in the case of imports is due entirely to the cessation of the import of opium. This had been prohibited by the Government in February, 1896. No piece goods are imported from England, nor are there any prospects that such a trade could be carried on successfully. The imports would have been considerably lower if it had not been for the large increase in the import of kerosene oil from America, bad matches from Japan, and good beer from Germany. Japanese beer is more expensive, while it soon becomes flat and undrinkable. The fall in the exports is largely due to the falling off in the camphor trade, which, so far as concerns foreign merchants in South Formosa, has almost entirely stopped, owing, among other things, to the disturbed state of the country. Compared with the figures of last year, the returns of vessels entered from foreign countries shows a falling off of nine British ships (1,171 tons) and one German ship (3,907 tons). Only four British and two German firms have the courage to carry on business in the district. Excluding the Chinese, there are only 41 foreign residents altogether, of whom 32 are British, eight Spanish, and one a solitary German. It is stated, however, that a British company, registered in Hong Kong has erected an ice factory in Anping, which is expected to be in working order this summer. In British shipping there has been a decrease, due to the irregular running of the Douglas Steamship Company, which has the monopoly of the foreign carrying trade. One British company has the monopoly of about three-fourths of the import trade to Tamsui—valued at £600,000, exclusive of treasure—by tacit agreement with the steamer companies on the China coast, the Douglas steamers agreeing not to extend their traffic north of Foochow. "Such an arrangement," remarks the Consul, "is an excellent thing for the shareholders concerned; but it does not advance British trade, and is unfavourable to the British manufacturer and the native consumer." He further points out that he is assured that Chinese merchants are able to obtain better terms from a British steamer than British merchants themselves. "Is it to be wondered at," he asks, "that the trade in imports through British hands is such a small one?" If other British steamer owners do not disturb existing conditions, he is convinced the Japanese will step in; and he recommends a judicious combination between British steamship lines and a cutting down of present freights and passenger fares.

The increased importance given to coal in China by the growing numbers of steamships trading to and from and warships present in the waters of the Far East renders any trustworthy information on the subject deserving of close attention. Our Consul at Amoy, in his report for 1897, says that last summer a Chinese company was promoted in order to develop the coal mine at the Nan Tai Boo Hill, about 40 li distant by water from Amoy. A prospectus was issued inviting Chinese merchants to subscribe dols. 300,000 in 3,000 shares of dols. 100 each, with which capital foreign machinery was to be purchased, offices erected, and a small line of railway built. By the terms of the prospectus, foreigners were excluded from taking up any of the shares. Whether it was that the Chinese merchants had no confidence in the ability of their countrymen to work a coal mine cannot be ascertained, but the capital required was not subscribed, and nothing further was done in the matter. The Amoy district, says Mr. Gardner, is probably rich in minerals. Apart from the coalbeds on the Nan Tai Boo Hill, where sufficient experiments have not yet been made to decide whether the coal is valuable for commercial purposes, there are coalbeds at many places on the mainland which it has been stated would be valuable if properly worked. Iron is also found in considerable quantities.

Yesterday's Bank return shows that continued disbursements have lowered the public deposits by £855,770, leading to £606,330 being added to the "other" deposits. Market needs have caused the "other" securities to show a further increase of £22,021. Including a net efflux of gold for abroad, on balance, of £519,000, the stock of coin and bullion is lower by £756,425; but a contraction in the active note circulation of £491,980 brings the net amount taken from the reserve to £264,445, the proportion to the liabilities being thus lowered from 46·39 to 46·12 per cent.

In their Indian and Ceylon tea share market report just issued, Messrs. Gow, Wilson, and Stanton, of London, remark that tea production during last season was less profitable than for some years past, in consequence of an accumulation of adverse circumstances. Many companies paid reduced dividends, and in some instances no distribution was made. These conditions have been sufficiently definite to cause depression in the tea share market, and sales have been difficult even at the reduced quotations. Buyers are still disposed to hold aloof from the market, and business generally remains quiet in this investment department.

THE SATARA DACOITS.

ARREST OF ACCOMPLICES.

ON Monday the Divisional police in prosecution of their inquiries arrested four men named Tatia Kondiba, aged twenty-eight; Shiva Ramji, aged thirty-five; Pandoo Gajoo, aged twenty-nine; Serpia Parbaty, aged twenty-five, and a woman named Girji aged twenty-five, all of the Ramoosees caste, the first four being inhabitants of Tadawaley and the fifth of Varsagadh villages in the Satara District; and recovered a portion of the property, alleged to have been received by them from dacoits. The woman is the wife of one of the arrested dacoits named Balu Daji, who, with other dacoits has already been sent to Satara under police escort. In February last, when the Satara Police went to search her house, in her village, she escaped. The police, however, arrested her father-in-law Daji and upon some looted property being found in the house, he was charged with harbouring dacoits under section 412 of the Indian Penal Code and sentenced to six months rigorous imprisonment. After effecting her escape, the woman joined the dacoits and has travelled with them to the different villages that have been looted, and eventually arrived in Bombay. She was found wearing a portion of the looted property and another portion which she had concealed in her house, has been recovered. She is now willing to point out the spot where two swords have been concealed in a field at Satara by the dacoits. The four men now arrested by the Police are related to two of the arrested dacoits named Bala Daji and Bheema Tatia, whom they concealed in their own village in Pandoo Gagoo's house in May last and after procuring a false certificate, which was then required by the plague regulations, from the police patel and Kulkarni of the village of Tanad in the Satara District, they secretly brought them to Bombay under assumed names. The certificate is now in the possession of the divisional police. The first man Tatia has given up a portion of the share of the loot, which he had concealed under the tiles of the roof of his house at Chikalwady. Yesterday morning Superintendent McDermott placed the five accused before Mr. E. Wilkin Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, charging them with harbouring offenders, with the intention of screening them from legal punishment, knowing that they had committed the offence of dacoity and also with dishonestly receiving and retaining stolen property. Mr. Mc Dermott asked for and obtained a remand till the 9th inst. to enable the divisional police to make further inquiries.

TRAMWAY INCONVENIENCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Many an unpleasantness would be obviated were the Tramway Company to put up pillars or signboards to mark off the particular point at which their distances terminate, as the punctilious Tramway Conductor is ever ready to charge excess fare as soon as he finds a passenger stepping into the tram one or two steps beyond his so called regulation limit. There ensues a passage at words and the illiterate native when the Inspector turns up, is made the victim of his ignorance by having to pay the penalty. The conductor issues a ticket to a shorter distance than that he intended travelling, or prepares himself to trudge half the way on foot, having no extra pice on him; unless some kind-hearted fellow-passenger relieves him of his complicated state by paying the deficiency. This is a daily occurrence and it is to be hoped that the Tramway Company will see its way to take same steps in the direction indicated.—Yours, etc.,

J. W. J.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE following is the list of passengers per s. s. "Bengal," expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Saturday next:—

Bergue, Mr
Benson, Hon Justice and Mrs
Bayley, Mr G A
Blandford, Mr J H
Chronnell, Mr W
Cummings, Mr J
Coxon, Mr S W
Dunn, Mr G
DeDombal, Mr L
DeDombal, Miss C & Miss P
Down, Mr C P
Dott, Mr A S
Dewar, Mr A
Ferris, Col
Freemantle, Mr S
George, Mr C P and Mrs
Grinning, Mr A
Holmes, Capt and Mrs C V
Humphreys, Mr R
Hewett, R I M, Com G S
Illingworth, Mrs
John, Mr H C
Michall, Mr R B
Millen, Mr and Mrs
Mackay, Mr A A
Maguire, Mr H
Maddox, Mr T L
Nathan, Mr R
Phillps Mr
Palmer, Mr H
Pottinger, Mr
Peacock, Lt C B
Robertson, Mr F A
Singh, Mr H B
Turner, Mr H H
Vanshan, Mr E
Whittell, Mr C
Wein, Mr, Mrs and son
Wilson, Mr A D

THE Hooleys, Beits, and Barnatos are by no means our only millionaires. The Duke of Sutherland is the largest landowner in the United Kingdom, and the Wilsons, of Hull, are the largest shipowners in the world. Mr Labouchere inherited about £70,000 a year from his uncle, Lord Taunton, and it is calculated that "Truth" brings him in about £40,000 a year more. When Mr. Joseph Chamberlain retired from Nettlefold & Chamberlain, screwmakers, he took with him half a million. He has since nearly doubled this by successful investments. Mr. Harmsworth has an income of £140,000 a year derived originally from his newspaper ventures, and his development of the great enterprises of the Harmsworth Brothers Company. From Guinness's Brewery Lord Ardilaun inherited a million sterling, and has besides estates which bring him in £25,000 a year. His brother, Lord Iveagh, inherited as much, and both brothers draw a fortune annually from this brewery. Lord Iveagh has about £100,000 a year.

BOMBAY MILL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL MEETING.

SCARCITY OF THE LABOUR SUPPLY.

THE annual general meeting of the Bombay Millowners' Association was held yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the Association, Graham's Building, Mr. N. N. Wadia, the Deputy Chairman, presiding. There were also present:—Messrs. N. N. Wadia, C.I.E., Deputy Chairman, in the chair (Textile Manufacturing Co., Ld.); Dinshaw E. Wacha and Narotamdas Morarjee Goculads (Morarjee Goculdass S. and W. Co., Ld, Sholapur S. and W. Co., Ld., and Mahaluxmee S. and W Co., Ld.); D. C. Shroff (City of Bombay Manufacturing Co. Ld.) John R. Greaves (Empress and New Empress S. and W. Co. Ld., James Greaves Mills Co. Ld. Leopold S. Bleaching and Manufacturing Co. Ld., Imperial Cotton Mills Co. Ld., Cannaught Mills Co., Ld., Anglo-Indian S. and W. Co. Ld., and Howard and Bullough Mills Co. Ld.); E. Moses (Sassoon S. and W. Co. Ld.); Goolam Hoosein Aliana (Indo-China Manufacturing Co.. Ld.); Damoderas Tapidas (Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Co. Ld.) Jeejeebhoy F. Petit (Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Co., Ld., Mazagon S. and W. Co., Ld., Victoria Manufacturing Co., Ld., Framjee Petit S. and W. Co., Ld., and the Oriental Mills Co., Ld.); R.J. Tata and M. N. Kuka (Swadeshi Mills Co., Ld.); Kavasjee Khersetjee Mehta (Central India S. and W Co., Ld.); Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee Jeejeebhoy (Jubilee Manufacturing Co., Ld.); James P. Chrystal (Southern Mahratha S. and W. Co., Ld.); K. R. Cama (Colaba Land Mills Co., Ld.); Manmohandas Ramjee and Vithaldas Damodher Thackersey (Indian Manufacturing Co., Ld., Western India S. and W. Co. Ld., and Hongkong Mills and the Wadia Mills, Ld.); Rangildas Bhoocandas (Hope Mills, Ld.); B. Atmaram and Jehanghir M. Chichgar (Ripon Manufacturing Co., Ld.); and Pranjeewandas Narondas (Saruswatee Mills, Ld.)

Mr. C. J. Michael, acting Secretary, read the notice convening the meeting.

The Chairman, Mr. N. N. Wadia, said: Gentlemen, in placing before you the first resolution for the adoption of the report, which has during the last week been in your hands, I feel that I can add little to what Mr. Marshall, our able secretary, has so fully placed before you. But at a meeting like this we might usefully consider the present position of the industry and how recent developments in China are likely to affect us. The first question that presents itself is, will the opening up of Chinese Ports by European nations, and the consequent developments therefrom affect our near future? I hold that just as it has taken us years to train our operatives, just as we, notwithstanding 30 years of experience, are behind Lancashire, so must China take time before the result of the introduction of cotton spinning in that country seriously affects us. Take for instance the advance in the condition of the operatives in Great Britain during the last 30 years. Some of us can remember the time when the operatives there could not read or write, when there were no night technical classes, and little of technological literature. Now all that is changed. It would be difficult to find operatives now in the manufacturing districts of Lancashire who cannot read or write, and most of them are not only dexterous and skilled but have the advantage of some sort of technical education, making them better fitted for the work they are called upon to perform. The bulk of our hands can neither read nor write, while there are no books worth naming in the Marathi on the subject, and it has taken us 30 years to get our hands skilled enough to get the output per machine per hour to the standard in Lancashire. There is, however, the fact that it still requires on an average three operatives to do the work of one Lancashire factory hand. China must go through the same period of probation. If our shipments to China decrease after the next five or ten years they will do so gradually, but the opening up of China at present will be to our advantage in the coming few years.

CAN CHINA COMPETE AGAINST US?

The next question that presents itself is, can China compete against us, seeing that we are in a better position as regards the raw material, and that like Japan it has to take its cotton from this country? I would say no, till the projected Nicaragua Canal has been opened and fully at work bringing the American cotton nearer to the countries. One other cause by which the cotton industry in Japan and China received its stimulus, was the closing of the Mints, and the uncertainty of silver has affected the margins that we used to have by the great decline in the value of the Dollar. We know that the Government of India has laid before the Secretary of State a scheme for maintaining the rate of exchange for a 16d Rupee by the contraction of the currency and that a Commission is sitting to consider this. We are also aware that the proposals of the Government of India have met with opposition from the mercantile communities of Great-Britain and India. We might to-day safely endorse this disapproval and point out that the contraction of the currency resulted in such a scarcity of money during the last busy season as to make business in connection with our industry uncertain and unremunerative—that this scarcity is even felt today—that Banks ask from good Mills for 12 months fixed deposits or for cash credit accounts from 9 to 10 per cent, and have, I hear, in the case of some dozen good Mills secured this rate for their loans goes to prove how such contaction is likely to affect our trade. The question is, who would care to invest money in Mill scrip when he can secure such rates on deposits? I think we are also at one that India's prosperity does not lie in raising artificially the value of silver, that our exports decrease and that the ryot after providing for his wants has less money available with a 16d rupee against a 10d one, and we can only hope that Sir Henry Fowler's Committee before a decision is arrived at will have evidence placed before it from our point of view.

THE EXCISE IMPOST.

There is another direction in which Mill-owners must continue to act, by urging upon Government the advisability of abolishing the very heavy tax on the Weaving Industry, I mean the excise on the production of our power looms. In this connection I would read you a letter from the Hon'ble Mr. Runchodlal Chotalal, C.I.E., in reply to a query. He says, "The amount of excise duty paid by our two Mills during the 12 months ending 30th June 1898 has been as follows:—"Ahmedabad Spg. and Wg., Shahapur, Rs. 35,794; Ahmedabad Ginning and Manufacturing Sarungpo, R. 47,438, total Rs. 83,232. These two Mills have got 1563 looms. One thing is evident from the above figures that the excise duty tells very heavily on the profits of the Mills. In the case of our Shahapur Mill we were only able to pay dividend to the shareholders to the extent of Rs. 49,000 in a year, while the amount of the excise duty we had to pay to Government has been Rs. 35,794 which is very heavy. There are other Mills containing about 33000 looms and their amount of excise duty might be estimated at about Rs. 1,75,000 to Rs. 1,80,000 per annum." I have not been able to get the correct figures from all the Mills, but will try to get them as soon as possible. The excise duty levied on Indian Mills is not fair on any principle. It is said that this duty is levied to counteract the effect of the import duty on foreign goods, but the cloth made here is so coarse that such cloth is not imported from outside and therefore it cannot be called a countervailing duty. Import duty is levied on all imported silk cloth, woolen cloth, and Jute cloth, but the Mills manufacturing silk, wool or jute are not taxed and there is no reason why Cotton Mills alone should be taxed. In Ahmedabad we have another injustice, it is this, that the Cotton Mills at Baroda and Kathiawar are not taxed with excise and so they are able to undersell the cloth made by the Ahmedabad Mills. Hand-loom made cloth is also free and this leads ordinary person to think that there must be some reason for Government to discourage the weaving industry with steam sower only. What Mr. Runchodlal says of his own Mills may be accepted as a criterion as to the earnings of the other Weaving Mills throughout the country. In India we have in all 37270 Looms which yielded a duty of Rs. 11,34,431 in 1896 or equal to Rs. 30 per annum per loom, or nearly 2 1-2 pies per lb. This heavy tax in the shape of excise on output is a most objectionable form of taxation, which under the British Raj (who always set their face against such a tax on industries) cannot be maintained as just. That the tax has hampered the progress of the Weaving industry will be evident from the fact that rapid increase in the number of looms between 1890-95 has not been maintained. The Association will do well to persevere until this objectionable duty, which does not materially help the finances of the country, is removed.

SCARCITY OF LABOR.

The next subject to which I wish to draw your attention to is the scarcity of labour. Notwithstanding the fact that wages of late have been considerably enhanced, there are some 69,530 hands at work while about 6 to 7,000 more will be required for the Mills under construction, that the greatest scarcity is in the Ring Department, the existing Mills requiring about 19,000 boys and new Mills about 300 more, a total of about 22000. To this must be added the boys required in the Card Room bringing up the total to 25000. Again were all the children of the Mill hands to follow their parent's occupation and work in the Mills alone, they will not supply the demand. This scarcity of labour must be grappled with in the coming year This brings me to the important question of the housing of our workpeople. Their practise is to overcrowd themselves. It is well known that Mill hands, some 8 to 10 persons occupy a room not larger than 10ft by 12ft, using the verandah or the open yard for sleeping purposes, several dine in what is known as "khanawal" or "visi" system. When you add to this that many of these people have to travel before and after a hard day's work on foot for 3 or 4 miles each way, it is clear that their physical condition cannot be all that could be desired. I am aware that some of our Mill-owners have rented or built a number of rooms but these are very few and not enough for their wants. What is wanted is a system of cheap but well ventilated and properly constructed buildings in a suitable situation where land is cheap, and under proper supervision as to cleanliness and sanitary requirements. To provide for the whole of the Mill population (some 20,000 families) is not financially practicable. A quarter of the employes could be provided for at present at rents kept low at Rs. 2 per room, size 10 by 12 with a 6ft verandah in front if the number of occupants was limited to 4 adults and 4 children under 12 years, and if cheap workmen's trains are run in the morning and evening as in London and Glasgow to the several stations near the Mills, not only would there be an improvement in the physique of the hands but it would be a gain to the city, while the mortality amongst this class would be materially decreased. These, gentlemen, are some of the principal points which suggest themselves to me as requiring our earnest and consistent attention.

In conclusion Mr. Wadia moved that the committee's report be received and adopted.

Mr. John R. Greaves seconded the proposition, which was carried.

On the motion of Mr. D. C. Shroff, seconded by Mr. Chrystal, it was resolved "that Sir George Cotton, Kt., be re-elected Chairman, and Mr. N. N. Wadia C.I.E., Deputy Chairman of the Bombay Millowner's Association for the year 1898 and that the Committee for the same period be composed as follows:—Messrs. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit; F.C. Macrae Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy; Dinshaw E. Wacha Damoderdas Tapidas; K. R. Cama; Dharamsey Soonderdas Ghordandas Khataw; RunchordasNarotumdas; Sassoon J. David; John R. Greaves; Manmohandas Ramjee; Jeejeebhoy Framjee Petit; D.J. Tata; D.C. Shroff Vithaldas DamodherThakersee; Jamshedjee Ardaseer Wadia; Sir J. Cowasjee Jehangir.

On the motion of Mr. D. E. Wacha, seconded by Mr. Jeejeebhoy F. Petit, it was resolved "that the Committee be empowered to pay from the funds of the Association to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute the sum of Rs. 2,000 being the Association's donation for the year 1898-99."

A vote of thanks to the chairman, terminated the proceedings.

THE HISPANO-AMERICAN WAR.

NEWS FROM MANILA.

ADMIRAL CAMARA RECALLED TO SPAIN.

Hongkong, July 16.

As we expected from the very outset of the Philippine Relief Expedition, Admiral Camara's squadron has been recalled. This information is contained in a private telegram received in Hongkong. It is assumed that the recall order has been given in consequence of the threatened invasion of Spanish waters by an American fleet.

GERMAN INTERVENTION AT SUBIC.

THE RALEIGH AND CONCORD IN ACTION.

H.M.S. Plover arrived from Manila at Hongkong, on July 12, but her advices up till July 10 show little change in the situation so far as the American naval and military forces are concerned. The rebels, however, have been active, and reports are to hand of the intervention of the German warships in an attack of the rebels on the Isle de Grande, Subic Bay. About a week ago, the rebels having mounted guns on a captured Spanish steamer sailed off to Subic Bay to attack a garrison of Spaniards who had been driven by the attacks of the rebels from the mainland to the island in the centre of the Bay of Subic. The rebels found the German warship Irene in the bay, and from the actions of the German ship it was apparent that any attack on the island was resented by the Germans. Aguinaldo returned to Manila Bay and reported the state of affairs to Admiral Dewey. The American Admiral promptly gave orders to the Raleigh and Concord to proceed to Subic and take the island. The American ships steamed out of Manila Bay, and on making their appearance in Subic Bay, the Irene steamed out and joined the other German ships lying at Mariveles. The Raleigh fired several shots without effect into the island, and a six-inch shell which found its way into the house of the commandant brought up the white flag. Four hundred soldiers, 100 sick, 109 women and 400,000 rounds of ammunition were taken and handed over to the care of Aguinaldo, the rebel leader.

THE ESMERALDA ORDERED AWAY.

A special correspondent writes:—I arrived at Cavite by the despatch vessel Zafiro on 7th July, and found three thousand American troops under Brigadier-General Anderson quartered in the Arsenal. They are a fine-looking body of men, and comprise four hundred regulars, the remainder being Volunteers. The clothing of the troops is too heavy for this warm climate, and the men will suffer much from heat should field operations be necessary for the capture of Manila. There are already about 150 cases in the hospital, chiefly diarrhoeic cases, the result of eating fruit and drinking unfiltered water.

Aguinaldo is conducting operations against the Spaniards without the co-operation of the Americans, and he has secured as his headquarters the Governor's House at Cavite. On the night of the 7th July there was a heavy engagement between the rebels and the Spaniards outside the fort at Malate the southern suburb of Manila, and the boom of field guns and rattle of musketry was continuous for several hours. The rebels harass the Spaniards nightly and the expenditure of ammunition on both sides must be tremendous.

Manila is reported to be in a frightful condition, and it is hoped that the capitulation will take place without necessitating a bombardment, but the Spanish authorities are very obstinate and the surrender seems unlikely. The American reinforcements are expected in a week, and the third expedition by the 30th July.

Admiral Dewey, whose attitude has been particularly humane and lenient, has now declared a complete blockade, and yesterday sent the British steamer Esmeralda away from the port. On 9th July, a steamer arrived from Australia with three thousand carcases of frozen meat for the American forces.

The Austrian corvette Frundsberg entered the bay last Wednesday, and went over to the anchorage off Manila without saluting Admiral Dewey's flag, but next morning she saluted in due form. Five German men-of-war are still stationed at Mariveles.

It is reported that the insurgents intend concentrating troops for an assault upon Manila on July 12. The Spaniards are said to be busily engaged strengthening the fortifications; and it is reported that fifteen new guns have been mounted along the waterfront, but how these guns got into the city is a mystery.

THE FOOD-SUPPLY OF MANILA.

The following proclamation has been issued by the Governor-General of the Philippines:—

GENERAL GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Don Basilio Augustin Davila, Governor and Captain-General of the Philippine Islands, and Commander-in-Chief of this Army.

Having regard to the circumstance that some dealers in food products, setting aside all humanitarian and patriotic sentiments for an inordinate greed of profit, are aggravating the critical situation in which the inhabitants of the city are placed, by considerably augmenting the prices of food-stuffs and drinks, or by altering the weight and the measure in some cases. And considering further that it is necessary to adopt concerted measures for the defence of the city, by virtue of the powers vested in me by the Army and confirmed according to precedent.

It is hereby ordered, &c.

Art. 1.—Producers, merchants, &c., residing within the city, as determined by the Civil Commission Defence who shall not furnish to the said Commission particulars of the goods and prices of the merchandise which they possess, shall incur a penalty of fine from 500 to 1000 pesos.

Art. 2.—The Civil Commission of Defence, in view of the demands that will be made, will give due notice of the prices to be adopted in the city, and for farm produce, food-stuffs, drinks, pharmaceutical products, shoes, clothing of ordinary kinds, and whatever other article of prime necessity.

Art. 3.—Those who sell goods such as are enumerated, at a higher price than appointed by the said Commission, and those persons who alter the legal weights or measures of the same will incur a penalty of fine from 100 to 1000 pesos.

Art. 4.—The fines referred to in Arts. 1 and 3 will be imposed and enforced by the Commission of Defence, and the amount will be applied by my authority to improve the victualling of the army or for the expenses of the war.

Art. 5.—The Civil Commission of Defence, by and with my authority, shall be empowered to take precautions for ensuring the proper supply of necessaries for the city, notwithstanding by whatever motive or pretext the possessors of merchandise may refuse to facilitate them, whether they be contractors for the army or have public institutions, merchants, corporations or individuals.

Art. 6.—To confirm the precautions mentioned in the preceding Article the Civil Commission of Defence shall deliver to the owner of the merchandise the corresponding security for the value of the same.

Art. 7.—Any person selling drinks or food-stuffs which are damaged or adulterated shall be judged by the Council of War, and shall suffer the penalty merited by the offence.

Manila, 1st July, 1898.

ULTIMATUM PRESENTED TO THE CAPTAIN-GENERAL.

AN IMPOLITE REPLY.

A corespondent writing from Manila city, on July 9 says:—The arrival of the first convoy of American troops before the Spanish Relief Expedition has occasioned no outward visible signs of alarm amongst the Spaniards. Probably the Monet incident has had a more depressing effect upon the Spaniards than anything that has happened lately. General Monet had an armed force of two thousand men, eight hundred of whom were Spaniards, and it was hoped with this strong force he would easily fight his way to Manila and strengthen the garrison here. But this small army has dissolved into thin air.

General Monet arrived in Manila disguised as a bargeman in a native canoe, hiding under the (not too ample) skirts of the Captain-General's wife. The Governor's family arrived in a most deplorable condition as to apparel.

The Spanish contingent of Monet's force is living in peace and good-will with the natives of the Province of Bulacan, in a small village named Hugonoy and I presume they have determined to support the cause of Philippine independence. It is said that General Monet's fight was so precipitate that he left behind dol. 150,000 which he had scraped together during the last few months. The means employed in amassingt his sum are said to have caused the general rising in the Province of Pampanga, whose inhabitants up to that time had steadfastly refused to join in the insurrection.

When the insurgents took possession of Macabebe, the town where Monet was so long besieged, they found the place defended by only one hundred native volunteers. Marching into the city, a number of the insurgents fell into a trap and were killed on spikes arranged in cleverly concealed pits. This incident so enraged the insurgents that they commenced a slaughter of all the natives in the town, men, women and children, and it was with the utmost difficulty that their officers could stop the massacre.

A few nights ago there was heavy fighting at St. Ana, in cosequence of the desertion of 180 of the native militia, who occupied the trenches between two Spanish blockhouses. The Spaniards opened fire with eight centimeter field guns and rifles on the deserters, and the rebels, from their trenches about one thousad meters ahead, taking the deserters for a Spanish attacking force, opened fire. There was a terrific slaughter, only five of the deserters reaching the rebel trenches.

On 7th July, General Aguinaldo's secretary, Mr. Legarda, came over to Manila under a flag of truce and had an audience with Captain-General Augustin. The audience lasted half-an-hour with closed doors, and when Mr. Legarda appeared at the door, the Captain-General in dismissing him said, in Spanish—'You may tell your Chief, Aguinaldo, to go the d—(que vaya a la mierda). It struck me that this impolite speech was a mere ostentatious display, and that the utterances behind those closed doors were of quite a different import. The rebel party say that Mr. Legarda came over to present an ultimatum to the Governor-General, giving the Spanish Government twelve days to decide on the surrender of the city. I suppose the Spaniards will eventually have to surreunder, but they will not do so until a great deal of blood has been shed on both sides, and they would only surrender to the Americans, not to the natives.

On the occasion of the departure of the Baltimore to meet the transports, an opportunity was afforded the local press to announce that the Zafiro had towed the Baltimore over to Hongkong for repairs.

Quick-firing guns, which probably have been lying forgotten in some out-of-the-way corners, are now being dragged out and furbished up to strengthen the defences.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	1	0	0
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	3	1	18
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	0	0	19
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	12
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	2	20
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	8
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	5
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	1	0	2
Hospitals	*2	1	4
Total	7	5	88
Total plague deaths to date	30,828	26,436	
Same date last year	0	0	157

*One arrived from Wasind Station by Jubulpore mixed train on 26th July 1898, attacked on way and removed to Lohana Hospital, and one arrived ill from Bandora and removed to Modh and Parwad Hospital.

There were no plague cases on the 1st instant within the Bandora Municipal District.

On Saturday a man coming from Coorla to Bandra was found by the Medical Staff on the Sion Causeway to be suffering from plague. It will be well for the authorities to see if there are any concealed cases in Coorla

INOCULATION.

Prophylactic inoculation against plague performed at different stations in Bombay during the 2nd outbreak between 23rd and 30th July 1898:

At Khosroo Lodge by the Laboratory officers	1	Inoc. in	1	person.
House to house visitation by Dr Rajaballi V Patel	143	"	143	"
	144	"	144	"

Among the number quoted above there were:—

	Inoculations done during the last week.	Total of inoculated this year.
Brahmins		826
Jains		131
High Caste Hindoos	1	2190
Low Caste Hindoos	131	2113
Mussalmans	4	5848
Parsees		6048
Jews		128
Europeans		87
Eurasians		27
Native Christians	8	843
Other Nations		182
Unclassified Hindoos		573
	144	18,996

DAMAUN.

The plague mortality at Lower Damaun on Monday and Tuesday was respectively nil and one, while on the same dates last year it was each day three. At Varkoond on the Monday and Tuesday there were respectively 6 and 2 deaths from plague among Machis, and Kamadias. Three days ago Dr. John Moniz the Medical Officer in charge of Varkoond, finding that the machis of the northern part of Varkoond amongst whom plague had recently appeared, owing to ignorance and blind faith in a Bhogat (sorcerer) and aversion to inoculation and segregation were secretly disposing of the dead bodies of persons who fell victims to plague without reporting either the attacks or deaths to the authorities, brought the matter to the notice of the Chief of the Police who sent four sepoys on Thursday to procure the presence before him of four of the leaders of the community and while they were being brought to Damaun, the Machi femals and children pelted stones at the sepoys and the doctor who was in their company, but fortunately no stone hit any of the persons. The next day, however, Mr. Menesse, the Chief of the Police, proceeded to the place along with a dozen armed sepoys and on admonishing the machis on their riotous behaviour the previous day, pleaded drunkenness in extenuation of their conduct and promised with folded hands and many salams, unqualified obedience to the Sirkar in future.

The plague mortality at Lower Damaun on Sunday was two, while that on the same date last year was one. The total mortality at Lower Damaun during the month of July was 56 being 31 less than that of the last month and 3 less than that of July 1897. There were five days without any death. The mortality is divided thus: Mahomedans 26, Mochis (fishermen) 13, Dooblas 3, Banias 3, Parsees, 2, Koombhars 2, Ghati 1, Sootar 1, Bhundari 1, Soni 1, Durji 1, Christian 1, and Dhed 1. Plague contributed 49, cough and asthma 4, old age 1, paralysis 1, and consumption 1. The localities where the deaths occurred are Damaun 20, Kharewad 19, Kharawadi 9 and Katherea 8.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet toothe brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanse the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot. 13. Farringdon Road, London, England.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.—For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which Lady Constance Howard writes is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin;" also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others Delicately perfumed. Warning: When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists Grocers, &c.

THE RISING IN CHINA.

HORRIBLE DEATH OF A MAGISTRATE.

FOUR HUNDRED REBELS SLAUGHTERED.

A TELEGRAM dated Wuchow, 7th July, says:—Disturbances still continue at Pok Pak, Luk Ts'un, Pak Lau, Yung Un, and Wat Lam. Kwai Un is also disturbed.

NATIVE ACCOUNT OF THE MURDER OF THE PAK LAU DISTRICT MAGISTRATE.

When the rebels entered the city the district magistrate with his family hid in the cattle market. Going out to reconnoitre he encountered a rebel chief and was captured. The rebel said 'Your proclamation offered dols. 1000 reward for my capture. I am here to claim the reward.' He then obliged the magistrate to disclose his hiding place; poured kerosine over him, and set it on fire; butchered his family, and flung their corpses in the river.

YUNG UN INVESTED.

Yung Un is besieged by rebels. An influential man named Kom Muk (himself formerly a robber chief, but now a loyalist) and the district magistrate, are besieged in Yung Un.

Kom Muk is credited with the slaughter of four hundred rebels. Mutilated corpses have been floating past Wuchow. The Kwong Yan Shin Tong offered a reward of seventy cents for each body taken out of the river. Thirteen have been picked up and after attempts at identification, accorded decent sepulture. The bodies were mostly those of men about thirty years of age, and are supposed to be some of the rebels killed by Km Muk. The rebels permit no boats to leave Yung Un now. Cargo boats which were ascending have turned back. Trade with the disturbed districts is at a standstill.

MEASURES TAKEN FOR THE DEFENCE OF WUCHOW.

About twenty braves in three matsheds are posted on the heights, on the right bank of the Cassia River, overlooking the city. The District Magistracy is guarded by a hundred more encamped in its outer court. Each shop has contributed one man to patrol the streets by night, and keep guard by day. So much powder has been burned by the militia that the Prefect has been obliged to request that the purposeless waste cease. Having issued a proclamation re-assuring the townsfolk, the Prefect has sent his own family away for safety. In spite of the re-assuring proclamation large numbers of people are following his example, and sending their families away too. Two hundred soldiers from Kwai Lam arrived here to-day. Several tens of soldiers, said to come from Canton to-day, were put on board the s. s. Do Sing, which steamed off towards Tang-un at half-past four this afternoon. An armed launch followed on later.

Would not this serious interference with the trade of the West River justify a commission of enquiry into the causes of discontent in the Kwang-si province with a view to prevent the recurrence of disorder by insisting, if necessary, upon an equitable settlement of all just grievances?

PIRACY ON THE WEST RIVER.

Pirates attacked a passage boat towed by a launch owned by the P'ing On Kung Sz, near the Cockscomb rocks.

Another piracy occurred on the river.

GREAT SLAUGHTER.

REPORTED FRENCH DESIGNS.

Writing on July 12, a correspondent says:—Last night the Commander-in-Chief of the troops garrisoned in Canton despatched 1,000 picked provincial "braves," armed with Mauser rifles, to Wuchow. They are being transported in large passenger boats towed by launches and conveyed by two gunboats. They have no stores with them, neither are any medical officers attached to the force.

These men are going to the front owing to the defeat of the Imperial troops and in accordance with the urgent appeal of the Prefect of Wuchow for more men. He reported the Imperial losses as 1,500 killed and "many scores wounded" and, I understand, stated that unless reinforcements reached him before Friday next the 15th instant he would assure dly be forced to surrender Wuchow to the insurgents.

The rebel flag is a very remarkable one, bearing, as it does, two hieroglyphics which the best Chinese scholars are unable to recognise either as Sanskrit, Manchu or Chinese characters.

The first character is complete and may be taken to mean "as fierce as a tiger." The second and third are incomplete, No. 2 is the lower part of the character "ching," i.e. the ching dynasty, No. 3 is also incomplete. It is only the lower part of the character used to express the word "Manchu." The top parts of the Ching and Manchu characters are dispensed with. That is, the heads of these characters are cut off, thus rendering the characters headless. The only interpretation you can set upon the intention and wish of the chiefs who designed this flag is that they wish to convey to the native mind the fact that the rebellion is directed against the ruling Manchu dynasty; that they are fighting for Chinese as opposed to the alien and corrupt Manchu rulers and that they have bound themselves to dispense with the heads of the Manchu dynasty.

I hear that the rebel leaders are treating the people very well. They distribute among the Chinese peasants and small shopkeepers a large portion of the money and valuables seized in the cities they have captured and they are distributing far and wide pamphlets setting forth the misery, the wretchedness, the degradations which have fallen to the lot of the Chinese as the result of the greed, ignorance and intolerance of their Manchu rulers. The Chiefs declare their intention to free the people from the bondage in which they have been held by the Manchus for upwards of 250 years and they promise to amply reward each village, town or city that supplies fighting men without putting the leaders to the trouble of "pressing" men.

I hear a halt has been called about 30 miles east of Wuchow and that the insurgents are being drilled as they come in from the surrounding district and up from the Tonkin borderland. The leaders expect that it will be easy to defeat the garrison at Wuchow and that after they have killed a few hundreds of the troops the rest will surrender. A general advance on Wuchow is, I hear, to be made to-morrow or Thursday and it is the fear of this and the massacre of the Imperial troops sent against the rebels that has resulted in the hurried despatch of reinforcements to Wuchow. If Wuchow falls it is probable that the insurgents will press on to Samshui with all haste and that once arrived there they will demand the surrender of Fatshan and Canton. That will be the time for the Black Flag Chief to show his colours. Will he and his men stand fast for the Manchu dynasty? That is a question which exercises many minds. It seems probable that much reliance cannot be placed in Lao Yu's ability to hold Canton. Personally he may be quite willing to do so, but how much loyalty and patriotism there is among his troops may be judged from the way in which they surrendered to the Japanese in Formosa without firing a shot. True, their gallant chief did the "vanishing act" as soon as the Japanese came within gun-shot of his encampment, but that was no reason why the Black Flag Colonels, Captains and Sergeants should have laid down their arms without a struggle, after boasting of their ability to exterminate the well-hated Wojens.

An attempt was made yesterday to assassinate the Black Flag Chief. Two Chinese armed with revolvers called at his head quarters office and asked for an audience. They had a chat with one of the Chief's secretaries and during the interview were arrested and searched, when it was discovered that they were armed. They were promptly thrown into prison and it is likely that they will be shot in presence of the Black Flags in a day or two. Various explanations are given of the visit of these would-be assassins to Lao Yu's camp. Some say they are rebels and were entrusted with the delicate task of killing the Chief in order that he should not be able to conduct the defence of Canton. Others aver that these men were deputed by the Rebel leaders to induce Lao Yu to play into the hands of the insurgents and cause his men to desert, thus giving him a good excuse for not holding Canton. Others, again, assert that these men are French emissaries sent to shoot Lao Yu and by thus creating a panic pave the way for the rapid development of the rebellion in Canton district and clear the way for French intervention. Whatever the object, it seems beyond question that the scheme has miscarried, and Lao Yu is left to "face the music" when the time comes for an attack on Canton. I am inclined to think that Lao Yu is not so loyal to the Machu Government as his partisans would have us believe. He is an adventurer whose record is not altogether enviable. A high price was once offered for his head by the Imperial Government and it was only by risking his life in battle with the French in Annan and on behalf of the Chinese authorities that he obtained pardon, and the rank of Brigadier General in the Imperial Army. If he is the mainstay of the Manchus in South China I am afraid the "Son of Heaven" and the Viceroy of the Liang Kwang will find that they have been leaning on a very rotten reed.

The French are reported to have hinted to the Central Government in Peking that they are prepared, and are willing to resort to armed intervention to quell the rebellion in South China, which they regard as a menace to their commercial interests. It is said that the representation contains a quotation from international law to the effect that, "it is usual when intestine divisions vex a State for one or more of those States with whom it is in amity to proffer their mediation to compose the differences that may have unhapily arisen, and the acceptance of such an offer by both parties gives to the State offering its services the right to interfere." If this principal is to be applied to the rebellion in South China surely Great Britain has at least as much ground for alarm and interference as our Gallic friends in Tonkin.

July 13th.

In my last letter I reported that a battle had been fought to the west of Wuchow and that the Imperial troops were slaughtered, 1,500 being left dead on the battlefield. I now learn from Wuchow that this information has not been based on imaginative stories btought in by cowardly soldiers who believe in the policy of fighting and running away in order that they may live to fight another day, nor has it emanated from panic-stricken peasants who have fled from their farms and sought safety within the walls of Wuchow. On the contrary, it is probable that the mortality was even greater than the Prefect of Wuchow reported. For days past the mutilated corpses of soldiers, rebels and country folk have been floating down the river to Wuchow, were a benevolent society employs boatmen to bring them ashore and bury them. About a thousand bodies have thus been recoverd and given decent burial, and the cry is "Still they come."

It is reported here that Dr. Sun Yat Sen, who figured so prominently in the incipient and abortive rebellion in this province four years ago, is one of the "guiding spirits" in the present rebellion; that he has supplied a good deal of the funds for the purchase of arms and ammunition, and is now in Kwangsi directing the movement of troops against Wuchow.

It is further reported that at a council of war held three days ago the rebel leaders decided to limit their invasion of Kwangtung to the famous city of Shinking, above Samshui. They do not intend to essay the capture of Canton because it might (probably would) result in foreign complication and intervention. It is difficult to decide how much truth there is in this report. I am very suspicious about it for there are unquestionably many rebels in Canton and Honam and they may be preparing the way for an uprising here in the near future. There is much sympathy with the rebels and the authorities would find it difficult to induce the well-to-do Chinese to subscribe funds for the equipment of Imperial troops.

CONCERT AT SHOLAPUR.

A LARGE audience assembled at the Railway Institute on the evening of the 27th instant here writes a correspondent, on the occasion of a concert, given under the patronage of Mr. E. M. Pratt I.C.S., the Sessions Judge, in aid of funds for the St. Joseph's School Building. The programme was a choice one, and comprised seven songs, a violin solo, a violin duet, and an up-to-date side-splitting farce entitled "Money Lent on the Lazy Apprentice." The chief interest on this occasion centered in the appearance of Miss Rene Reel, who, though having just seen seven summers, scored a most decided success. The opening piece was a Grand March by Blake, for piano and three violins. The brilliant and difficult piano part was executed in a very masterly manner by Miss Polson, and the performance was much applauded. The second item was the first of the vocal pieces—a song by Miss Rene Reel, who sang "Oh Mr. Porter" with sweetness and taste, in a soprano voice of much purity and roundness of tone, and was accorded a hearty encore, to which she responded with "Daddy wouldn't buy me a sweet-heart," and was again warmly applauded. Mrs. Reel, the mother of the young singer, supported her with a well modulated accompaniment. Master Harry Pickel's Jolly little song, "The Babu" was well rendered, and met with an undeniable encore. Mr. F. X. de Mello contributed a careful accompaniment. Next followed "The Recruiting Sergeant" by Sergeant Instructor Ross, and "Postponed" by Mr. W. Salmon, both of which created roars of laughter, and evoked loud and prolonged applause, Miss Polson accompanying with care and precision. Mr. de Mello's violin solo "Il Iravatore" was executed in a very skillful manner, and his easy style was much admired. Mrs. Farnon sustained the Pianoforte with great taste and skill and ably seconded the soloist throughout. The next item was a song by Mrs. Reel, who was accorded a hearty reception, her beautiful voice and cultured style having made her a favourite with the public. She sang "The Blind Girl to her harp" giving the fullest expression to the pathetic words, the change from grave to gay being splendidly achieved. Her rich voice was heard in this piece to much advantage, every syllable of the song being distinctly audiable, and her finished style elicited continued applause, to which she responded with "Once Again," in which once again, she displayed the excellence of her style. Miss Polson contributed a correct and sympathetic accompaniment, and added greatly to the success of the performance. The violin duet by Messrs. J. and T. Fernandez was a successful rendering of "La Italiana in Algiere" and was executed with great skill and precision and was well received. Mrs. Middleton scored a most brilliant success in "They say that all things change," her vocalisation being exceedingly clear and distinct, and earning for her a determined encore to which she responded. The last of the vocal items was a further contribution by Miss Rene Reel, whose appearance once more on the stage was the signal for universal applause. Little Rene this time sang "Salute my Bicycle," with such an expression and nerve that the audience was roused to enthusiasm, and deafening applause rang through the hall, to which the little girl responded with a capital rendering of "Lousiana Loo," Mrs. Reel accompanying.

The second part of the programme was the side-splitting farce entitled "Money Lent or the Lazy apprentice" in which Mr. Read as the Lazy apprentice, the Idle Jim, Mr. Salmon as Kloss the Pledge's nephew, and Mr. Ross as Jenks the imposter produced shrieks of laughter, Mr. Fisher as Old Pledge also being particularly good. This brought to an end a very successful entertainment, and its success is in a great measure due to the active and zealous co-operation of all those who helped in it, for which sufficient gratitude cannot be expressed. Especial thanks however are due to Mr. Rozello for the kind loan of his piano for the occasion.

PUBLIC COMPANIES' MEETINGS.

BREUL'S CAWNPORE COTTON PRESS COMPANY.

THE fourteenth annual meeting of the shareholders was held yesterday at the registered office, Meadow Street, Mr. H. D. Glade presiding. The directors report was as follows:

Your Directors have the pleasure to lay before you the audited accounts of this company for the year ended 30th June 1898, showing a net profit of Rs. 13,161-12-4, equal to 13 per cent, on the share capital. Out of this profit your Directors recommend a dividend of Rs. 18 per share, to carry forward Rs. 1,000 to depreciation account, to pay Rs. 500 as a bonus to the company's staff, to set aside Rs. 2,500 to special reserve fund for the purpose of extending the press building, and to transfer the balance of Rs. 161-12-4 to next year's account. The vacancy caused by the departure of Mr. A. Breul to Europe has been filled up by Mr. Sorabji Muncherji Nicholson, which appointment you will be asked to confirm. The following Directors Messrs A. Breul and Rustomji Ardesir retire from the board by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. You will have to appoint an auditor for the ensuing year and fix his remuneration.

The directors' report and audited accounts were approved, adopted, and confirmed. A dividend of Rs. 18 per share, free of income tax, being 9 per cent. on the paid-up capital, was declared. A bonus of Rs. 500 was granted to the Press Company's clerks, to be distributed at the discretion of the secretaries and managers. The appointment of Mr. Sorabji Muncherjee Nicholson as a director in place of Mr. A. Breul, proceeded to Europe, was approved and confirmed, Messrs. A. Breul and Rustomjee Ardasir, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors. Mr. Furdoonjee Ardasir Cursetjee was appointed auditor for the next year with a remuneration of Rs. 125. Thanks were voted to the directors and the secretaries and managers for the good management of the company's affairs; and the proceedings concluded with the customary compliment to the Chairman.

THE KHANGAUM COTTON PRESS COMPANY.

THE sixteenth annual meeting of the shareholders was held yesterday at the registered office, Meadow Street, Mr. D. H. Glade presiding. The following was the directors report:—

Your directors have the pleasure to lay before you the audited accounts of this company for the year ending 30th June, 1898. The receipts of cotton into the Khangaum mart during the season under review have exceeded those of last season by 23,600 bales and in all 71,783 bales have been pressed under the joint working arrangement of the presses; and your company's share in the profit amounted to Rs. 18,365-0-6. It is proposed by your directors to transfer, out of this profit, Rs. 1,000 to Reserve and Renewal account, to recommend payment of dividend at the rate of Rs 60 per share, free of income tax, being 15 per cent. on the capital, absorbing Rs. 14,400. Rs. 500 as a bonus to the company's staff, and to carry forward the balance of Rs. 2,465-0-6 to next year's account All renewals and repairs to presses and buildings found necessary during the year have been paid revenue, and the machinery, presses and buildings are all in first class order. Your Directors note with regret the demise of their co-director the late Mr. Nensee Peeroo Mahomed, who gave valuable assistance to the Board for many years. The vacancies occurred on the Board of Directors by Mr. A. Breul's departure to England and Mr. Nensee Peeroo Mahomed's demise, have been filled up by Messrs. Sorabji Muncherji Nicholson and Muncherji Eduljl Morris, respectively, which appointments you are asked to confirm. Messrs. A. Breul & D. H. Glade retire from the board by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. You have to appoint an auditor for the ensuing year and fix his remuneration.

The directors report and audited accounts were adopted and confirmed. A dividend of Rs. 60 per share, free of income tax, being 15 per cent on the share capital, was declared. A bonus of Rs. 500 was granted to the press company's clerks, to be distributed at the discretion of the secretaries and managers. The appointments as directors of Messrs. Sorabji Muncherjee Nicholson vice Mr. A. Breul, proceeded to Europe, and of Muncherjee Eduljee Morris, vice Mr. Nensey Peroo Mahomed, deceased, were approved and confirmed. Messrs. D. H Glade and A. Breul, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors of the company. Mr. Furdoonjee Ardesir Cursetjee was appointed auditor with a remuneration of Rs. 125 per annum. Thanks were accorded to the directors and the secretaries and managers for their good management of the affairs of the company. The proceedings ended with the customary compliment to the chairman.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.

A DISHONEST KARKUN.

IMPERATRIX vs. DAJI NARAYEN.

THIS was a reference to the High Court by Mr. M. B. Tyabjee, Sessions Judge of Thana, under section 307 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The accused was charged with criminal breach of trust as a public servant. The verdict of the jury was not guilty; but the Sessions Judge, disagreeing with the verdict and holding the accused guilty of the offence, referred the case for the orders of the High Court. Mr. N. N. Saher, with Mr. Ardasir S. Davar, appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The accused, a karkun in the Subordinate Judge's court at Bhivandi, was charged as a public servant with altering certain figures in the despatch book on account of postage in the month of July 1897. He was a despatching karkun and kept the inward and outward registers, and it was part of his duty to remit money to other courts. The course of business in the office was that the despatching karkun received the money to be remitted from the Nazir and signed the office registers in token of receipt. The karkun then sent the sum with a peon or bailiff to the post office, giving him the money order form prepared by the karkun, and taking the peon's or the bailiff's signature on the counterfoil of the money order form. The circumstances which led to the dismissal of the accused were these. The Nazir said he found something wrong in the accused's manner of doing his work in October 1897, and an enquiry was instituted. At the close of the trial, the jury returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty, with which the Sessions Judge could not agree. He was of opinion that the circumstances left no doubt, that the accused received the sums in dispute. That money orders, which should have been sent to the Post Office, were found in his possession was another fact telling against the accused. The sums received by him had not been accounted for. Mr. Tyabji was of opinion that the accused should be convicted and be sentenced to four years's rigorous imprisonment. He therefore made the reference to the Hight Court.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving the Court's decision on the reference, said: The accused is charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of three sums of money as more particularly detailed in heads 8, 9, and 10 of the charge. It appeared that he was a karkun in the court of the subordinate judge of Bhivandi, and that as such it was his duty among others to receive money from the Nazir and to remit it according to his instructions. It is charged against him that he received the three sums mentioned in the charge, but instead of remitting them to the persons concerned, kept and appropriated the same to his own use. The jury found him not guilty on all the charges. We think, however, that this can hardly be a matter of surprise when we find that the sessions judge, instead of himself deciding whether certain statement made by the accused was admissible in evidence or not, left this point to the jury to decide. The statement which was made by the accused on the 3rd November, 1897, was to the effect that he had received the sums of money (T3). As the money-order forms were entire the monies were not remitted. This, statement if admissible would be very material evidence; indeed, it may be said that the whole case for the prosecution depended upon it, for although there is some other evidence to show that the accused did receive the sums in question, his own admission that he did so would be conclusive against him. The admissibility of the statement depended upon whether it had been induced by threat or promise on the part of the subordinate judge to whom it was made. This point should have been determined by the sessions judge himself. It is not to be wondered at if the jury with no knowledge of law and no direction even to guide them went wrong and decided that the statement was inadmissible when the point was left for them to determine. In our opinion the statement is clearly admissible. The accused made the statement voluntarily in the course of a departmental enquiry held by the subordinate judges, and the Subordinate Judge proves that no inducement, threat, or promise of any kind was made to him, so that the provisions of section 24 cannot apply to it. As to the other document which the sessions judge did admit and record as evidence, the case is not so clear. It was made after the accused had received a letter, A 6. In that letter the subordinate judge threatens him with legal proceedings if he does not within eight days pay back the money he had misappropriated. It seems to us that the accused may reasonably have thought that if he paid the money no legal proceedings would be taken and so agreed to pay it. We shall, therefore, take no notice of the Exhibit V. The however, case, is perfectly clear without that document and without the fact of repayment. By his own admission by the evidence of the Nazir, and by the entries in the registers C, C. I. and S. (which the accused admitted in the Sessions Court were signed by him) the accused is proved to have received the three sums of money charged. These sums he never sent to their destination. He says that he gave them with money order forms filled up for the amounts to bailiffs to take to the Post Office for them to pay in the money there. He names one bailiff only, Vishwanath, as the person to whom he gave one sum of money. He says that he forgets the names of the others. Vishwanath denies all knowledge of the transaction. No post receipts are forthcoming. The money order forms (M. P., and ..) are produced intact, and it is proved that no money was ever paid into the Post Office. It is impossible to believe that the accused, if he gave the money to bailiffs to be paid into the Post Office, would not have asked them for the receipts and taken their signatures on the counterfoils of the orders. The accused has evidently manipulated the whole of the books (see Ex. G) to show that the money was despatched so far as his office was concerned, but the evidence from outside shows most clearly that it was not. The story as to how the accused became possessed of the money order forms, *viz.*, that a bundle of papers containing them was thrown into the verandah of his house by a "kunbi" who cannot now be traced is false on the face of it. We have rarely had a case of criminal misappropriation and consequent breach of trust proved more clearly than the present one. Such an offence is one which, when detected, should be punished, most severely. We convict the accused of the three offences mentioned in the heads 8, 9, and 10 of the charge punishable under Section 409 of the Indian Penal Code and sentence him to two years' rigorous imprisonment for each, that is, to six years on the whole.

CRICKET.

P. AND O. APPRENTICES C. C. vs. B. B. AND C. I. RY. LOCO. AND CARRIAGE DEPT. C. C.

THE above match was played on the Marine Battallion ground on Monday and proved a most interesting one. Both teams scored 56 runs each in the first innings. For the P. and O. Millar 15 Blunt and Limpus 11 each played a careful game. Strelley's leg hit for 7 was very neatly put away. Strelley and Vaz bowled well. For the B B and C I Railway Gibbs 20 and Stanley 16 played well. As soon as the railway men went in for their second innings things began to look gloomy for them as they only scored 35 runs owing chiefly to the fielding of the P and O lads who were at their best. The P and O apprentices then went in and brought the score to 40 with 6 wickets down when Strelley (captain) declared the innings closed. The P and O lads winning the match by 4 wickets and 5 runs.

ELPHINSTONE C. C. vs. PARSEE GYMKHANA.

THE above match was played on the Esplanade on Sunday last and resulted in a draw in favour of the Elphinstonians. The Elphinstonians winning the toss went in first and having scored 92 runs for 7 wickets declared their inning closed. Their opponents had put up 44 for 8 wickets when the time was called. The following is the score and analysis:—

ELPHINSTONE C. C.

M H Sanjana, c Dastoor, b Daver	7
C M Patel, not out	24
H D Kanga, b Kharas	1
N N Langrana, c Modi, b Kharas	10
D E Modi, b Kharas	7
N H Chinoy, b Kharas	8
K B Lalla, b Kharas	5
D D Kanga (Jun), l b w b Commissariatwalla	10
M M Surty, not out	5
B C Machhlivala, To bat.	
S M Kaka, To bat.	
Extras	15
Total	92

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	M	R	W
Daver	90	6	33	1
Kharas	105	3	37	5
Commissariatwalla	25	1	7	1
Batliwalla	5	1	0	0

PARSEE GYMKHANA.

K Kharas, b Kaka	6
R Mody, b Kaka	4
Viccaji, b Langrana	25
H Commissariatwala, b Kaka	0
K Modi, b Langrana	2
M Dastur, c Ayston, b Langrana	0
M Daver, b Chinoy	0
P Daver, b Chinoy	0
D Kharas, not out	2
S Batliwalla, not out	7
Belgaumwalla, to bat	
Extras	5
Total	44

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	M	R	W
S M Kaka	50	1	20	3
N H Chinoy	40	4	12	2
N N Langrana	35	3	7	3

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for Rowland's Odonto, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under the Act, during the week ending 23rd July:—

Dr. Gustav Lorenz, of Darmstadt, Germany, for improvements in process for the production of a permanent preparation containing the white corpuscules of the blood-serum of swine immunised against swine fever.

Isidore Lambert, landlord, of 14 Rue des Pyramides Paris, for improvements in sticks of sealing wax and the like.

George Brougham Hubert Austin, architect of 60 Armadale road, Armadale, in the colony of Victoria, for an improved mechanism for utilising the "bumping" of vehicles for assisting in the propulsion of same.

George Archibald Lowary, mechanical engineer, of 1124 Monadnock building, 260 Dearborn street, Chicago, state of Illinois, U. S. A., for presses for cotton, wool, hair and the like.

Charles Benjamin Oakley, merchant, of Bangalore, Southern India, for the carriage of articles upon bicycles, trycycles or any multiple of the same, to be called the "Oakley carrier."

Francis Gascoigne Lynde, civil engineer, of Ahmedabad, Bombay presidency, for an inproved swivel.

Francis Gascoigne Lynde, civil engineer, of Ahmedabad, Bombay presidency, for an improved system of rodding, especially applicable to interlocking apparatus for points and signals on railways.

B. L. Rajak, B.C.E., temporary engineer, state railways, at present at Pad Idan, N. W. railway, Sind, for recording the running condition of a railway, to be called "The running recorder."

John Wight Livingstone, master mariner, British India Steam Navigation company, Bombay, for deep and shallow sea sounding.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed:—

Peter Donaldson, superintendent of the presidency jail, Calcutta, for drying and burning excreta or other like waste and noxious products to be called "Donaldson's destructor." (Specification filed 8 July 1898.)

Albertus Kapteyn, engineer, of York, road, Kings cross, in the county of London, for improvements in triple valves for pneumatic railway brakes (Specification filed 16 July 1898.)

The Electric Fog Signal syndicate, limited, of 16 Cockspur street, London, for improvements in fog-signalling apparatus for railways. (Specification filed 16 July 1898.)

Arthur Judson Benedict, merchant, of Broad street house, New Board street, London, E.C. for improvement in galvanic batteries. (Specification filed 16 July 1898.)

Alice Pigott, married woman, of Archer lodge, Charles road, St. Leonard's, in the county of Sussex, for improvements in the treatment of lead ores, (Specification filed 16 July 1898.)

Thomas Edwin George, Cooper, civil engineer, of Simla, Punjab, for an improved latrine for the use of natives of India to be called "Cooper's sanitary latrine." (Specification filed 9 July 1898.)

Samuel Cleland Davidson, merchant, of Sirocco engineering works, Belfast, for improvements in the construction of trays or sieves of foraminous material for use in machines for drying tea or other substances. (Specification filed 16 July 1898.)

Herbert Wilfred Perry, assistant engineer, Madras railway company, of Ammur, North Arcot district, Madras presidency, for a "longswing" punkah-pulley. (Specification filed 28 June 1898.)

Samuel Cleland Davidson, merchant, of Sirocco engineering works, Belfast, for improvements in apparatus for drying tea leaf or other substances. (Specification filed 16 July 1898.)

Robert William Alexander Anderson, tailor, of Huzrutgunge, Lucknow, Oudh, for improvements in Norfolk jackets and other coats. (Specification filed 18 July 1898.)

Sidney Leetham, miller, of Hungate, in the county of York, and Henry Simon, civil engineer, of 20 Mount street, Manchester for improvements in flour-milling machinery. (Specification filed 16 July 1898.)

Sidney Leetham, miller, of Hungate, in the county of York, and Henty Simon, civil engineer of 20 Mount street, Manchester, for an improvement in flour-milling machinery. (Specification filed 16 July 1898.)

The fees prescribed have been paid for the cotinuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

George Woods's and Edwin Woods's invention for improvements in the seats and backs of railway and tramway carriages. (From 18 July 1898 to 18 July 1899.)

John Brown's invention for improvements in tea-rolling machinery. (From 10 September 1898 to 10 September 1899.)

Maurice Lorois's invention for improvements in and connected with a gas engines or motors. (From 24 January 1899 to 24 January 1900.)

William Alfred Lambert's invention for an improved hydraulic automatic punkah-working apparatus. (From 26 July 1898 to 26 July 1899.)

Jean Alexandre Lacote's invention for improvements in machines for decorticating ramie and other fibrous plants. (From 20 July 1898 to 20 July 1899.)

John Gwynne's invention for improvements in dredging apparatus. (From 20 July 1898 to 20 July 1899.)

Samuel Cleland Davidson's and Frederick George Maguire's invention for a machine for packing tea or other substances in chests, cases or other like receptacles. (From 16 August 1898 to 16 August 1899.)

Whereas the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased:—

Raghumall's invention for roller chain pumps. (Specification filed 23 April 1894.)

C P C Muhl's invention for doffing hanks of yarn from a reeling machine. (Specification filed 18 April 1894.)

Clements's and Ram Chand's invention for an improved system of interchanging communication among the passengers, guards and driver, with self-acting signalling and train-parting. (Specification filed 19 April 1894.)

FRONTIER RIFLE THEFTS.

WITH regard to the thefts of rifles from our troops, it appears strange that no public announcement has yet been made about the result of the competition for the best mean's for securing rifles for troops in garrison and on the march. A very simple device was got out by the Sergeant Major of some British corps—we think it was the Somersets—by which each man could secure his rifle. This was nothing more or less than that each man deposited his rifle right under his bed. As everyone knows, the military bed is a simple arrangement of two trestles on which boards are laid. The trestles were to have a U bent in them, and the soldier simply rested his rifle in this, placed the boards over it, and slept on it. The rifle could not be pulled out, and could only be taken by turning the sleeper off the bed. This may not be a very good arrangement on the march, because beds are not carried for men on the march, but for garrison work nothing could be simpler and more useful and economical. We wonder that it has not been tried.

Apropos of the traffic in rifles on the Frontier, and the way arms are got across the border notwithstanding all our vigilance, we may mention a little incident which occurred some years ago when Mr. Christe was in charge of the Railway Police. He was determined to put a stop to the traffic, and with this view he directed that no Afghan or Pathan looking passenger was even to be allowed to alight from a train without first being thoroughly searched. This order was productive of much good. But one day Mr. Christie visited Peshawar or Kohat in the course of his periodical Inspections, and he spoke to the Native Goods Clerk about the delivery of all suspicious looking packages. He told the man that if he assisted his superior would be asked to promote him, and so on and so forth. Mr. Christie went up to a package lying on the goods platform, and said that if the Babu ever saw a suspicious looking package, like that one, kicking a big bundle of merchandise well hooked up to resemble a bale of cotton, he should insist on its being opened in his presence, and see if any rifle or fire-arms were in it. Further that he should carefully observe everyone who came to take delivery of such packages. Mr. Christie left, and next day at Rawalpindi a telegram was waiting for him from the Goods Clerk to say he had arrested a Pathan who came to take delivery of that self-same package that Mr. Christie had kicked, which, on being opened, contained nine Martini Henri rifles which belonged to a British regiment in Multan. Mr. Christie returned and rewarded the Babu with a present of 100 rupees.

With regard to what we said recently about ammunition being obtained from Volunteer sources. We are informed that the procedure in Volunteer corps, now some years in force, has been to absolutely prohibit the sale of Martini-Henri cartridges to Volunteers, except on the Range, when the Sergeant-Major or Sergeant-Instructor is present. In exceptional cases a Volunteer may by 30 rounds, but must return every empty cartridge case before he can get another cartridge. Each Volunteer corps is similarly compelled to return all, or a very large percentage of empty cases to the Arsenal before it can get any more, and it certainly seems that there is not much room here for making away with cartridges for traffic on the Frontier.—"C. and M. Gazette."

A BICYCLE often runs badly because the chain needs cleaning. A good way to clean it is the following:—Remove the chain, clean off the rougher dirt, and then boil it in Russian tallow. The boiling scums off all the dirt, and the tallow works in to the moving parts, and coats the whole chain with a film that is not a dirt collector, giving, as it were, no grip for dust to settle on. The process keeps a chain good for several hundred miles, and should then be repeated, no other lubricant being used in the meanwhile.

CAPTAINS OF COUNTY CRICKET.

LORD HAWKE.

SUCH noblemen as Lord Hawke, Lord Harris, Lord Lyttleton, Lord Sheffield, and Lord Londesborough constitute the bulwarks of cricket. It would be impossible to estimate what even these few members of the House of Peers have done to preserve the noble game in its power and purity and to silence the enemies of such a sedate and scientific pastime. For more than a century the titled aristocracy of the land have been generous patrons of and participators in cricket, which could hardly have lived—and certainly not thrived—without their countenance and support. The history of cricket proves so much beyond all doubt. To-day Lord Hawke occupies the position that was held by Lord Harris a few years ago. It is but a stereotyped phrase to declare that Lord Hawke is the man of the hour. When is he not the man of the hour? That is a pertinent question to answer. The master of Wighill Park, the family seat of the Hawkes, is not the hero of the hour merely because the Yorkshire eleven at present appear invincible. He would be equally an all pervading personality if the team from the shire of many acres were experiencing that bad luck which was so freely prophesied to be in store for them prior to pitching stumps in May. Lord Hawke is the most prominent figure in the world of cricket at this period because he is the one man in England who has had the moral courage to speak out what most of us have been thinking for a long time. With no uncertain voice he has declared that the relations between England and Australia must be put on a representative basis, that the taking of teams to the Colonies, the task of bringing organisations from the Colonies, and the arrangement of Test Matches must no longer be carried out by private enterprise. On the broad principles which he has enunciated few will be inclined to differ from him.

HIS STRAIGHT SPEAKING.

I referred at some length to the observations of Lord Hawke when they were made at Bedale, but it is by no means inopportune to retune to the subject. This can be done without being guilty of reiterating opinions previously expressed. On that occasion, his lordship remarked:—"In his opinion, as the Australian Test Matches created so much excitement throughout the world the time had come when the management of them should be undertaken by the Cricket Association of Australia and by the Marylebone Club in England." These observations have long been public property in Australia, and the genial and gifted "Felix" (Mr. T. Horan) has taken up the argument on the other side, and cynically remarked that no criticism of this kind and no suggestion of the unsatisfactory management was hinted at until Stoddart's team sustained such a series of crushing defeats. This is unjust because quite six years ago Lord Hawke began to hammer at the question of International cricket being a mere matter of money. If the Cricket Association of Australia control the teams which will in future visit England, and if the Marylebone Club exercises its great influence on the composition of combinations which leave these shores and both organisations join hands across the seas for the better government of the Test Matches and the arrangement of all financial details the object of Lord Hawke will be gained. So long ago as June, 1892, Lord Hawke said: What I do most strongly object to is that one or two men should run the thing as a commercial speculation, and spoil our cricket. If teams are to come over here for the one object of making money, I maintain that they are not wanted. . . . It is one thing to pay an amateur's legitimate expenses, it is another to put money in his pocket. This then is no new theory. As Arthur Shrewsbury once said to the writer—The Australians have hold of both ends of the gold. Lord Hawke feels that great danger lurks in this sordid monetary question and he is the one man who has roused England to the situation, for when all is said and done money is the cause of all the trouble. Accordingly on July 20 a meeting of the counties is to be held at Lords to consider the question of the control of the matches in this country between England and Australia. The Hon. Alfred Lyttleton is to preside, and my hope is that the M. C. C. will not take too narrow a view of where their duties begin and end.

FAMILY MOTTO, "STRIKE,"

Not only on this subject, but on such matters as the suspicious deliveries of bowlers, on the question of county qualification, on the relations of amateurs and professionals, on the value of averages, and on many kindred topics Lord Hawke has strong opinions. It might be surmised that he is fond of public speaking but the man who can take up his position before 30,000 people, against Richardson, Mold, or Jones without flinching is nervous when he faces an audience. In a minor degree it reminds one of the story of Dr. Howard Russell, who declared that he was never so nervous throughout the Crimean War as when he was married. Lord Hawke would sooner write a letter than make a speech—but he would much rather score another hundred against Lancashire next Monday week at Sheffield for Wainwright's benefit than do either. For Lord Hawke is primarily a Yorkshireman, although, like Mr. Dixon, he was born in Lincolnshire, and to be exact, at Willingham Rectory, Gainsborough. He has lived in Yorkshire all his life, and comes of an old county family. The peerage dates from 1776, and was the reward of distinguished naval services, for Admiral Hawke was the officer who won the great victory off Cape Finisterre, and was the conqueror in other naval battles. The present bearer of title is the son of the Rev. Edward Henry Julius, sixth Lord Hawke, and the eldest of a family of eight, four sons and four daughters. Ushered into this world on August 16, 1860, it is difficult to tell when the Hon. Martin Bladen Hawke began to learn of cricket and to play the game. His father was an enthusiast, and the present captain of Yorkshire was always busy with bat and ball at school. The only word on the family arms between the chevirons and the boatswain's whistles, "Strike." As applied to cricket this is peculiarly appropriate and there is no doubt that the boy Hawke learned to 'strike,' often to "strike" correctly, and to strike with all the vigour he then possessd.

A FINE BATSMAN.

He must have graduated with success, for he made his bow on the classic at Lord's exactly twenty years ago, when he assisted Harrow against Eton, and in his first venture at headquarters notched 32. Leaving Eton he was entered at Magdalene College, Cambridge, and was first in the eleven in 1882. Such pronounced ability did his lordship display, that in 1881 he assisted his county, and in 1883 was elected the captain of Yorkshire. It is worth nothing that to day he is the only man still playing who had the honours of assisting Yorkshire 17 years ago. He could not play in 1884 owing to an injured hand, but in the succeeding season his lordship was the captain of Cambridge University. It must be obvious that in the limits of a brief newspaper article one cannot trace in detail the career of Lord Hawke from 1878 to 1898. That he is a fine batsman everyone knows. He combines both back and forward play, and hits hard. The vehemence of his driving—especially to the on—is something to think about, and when once set he is a grand batsman to watch. It is rare that he opens the innings now a days, but with Tunnicliffe on the injured list he has done so twice this week; with marked success. It may be unkind to say so. But Lord Hawke has had the doubtful honour of making a pair of spectacles against Lancashire, Surrey, Sussex, and Notts, but we must also recollect that in 1886 he scored 144 against Sussex, in 1887 125 against Lancashire, in 1891 126 against Somerset, in 1895 166 against Warwickshire and 110 not out against Kent, and in 1898 107 not out also Kent. In other first-class matches he has distinguished himself, but quite apart from his value as a player we must look upon Lord Hawke as a man and a captain.

A THOROUGH ENGLISHMAN.

His life's work has been to restore Yorkshire cricket to a proud position, and he has done it. When Sir Charles Legard initiated a testimonial to Lord Hawke, Francis Stanley Jackson wrote that "No testimonial could adequately repay" Lord Hawke's "untiring devotion" to the county. A sum of £800 was collected, and his lordship was presented with a silver dessert service, his portrait, and other costly gifts. This shows how much he is appreciated by the public. But the is loved by his team, which is still better. He entertains them annually at Wighill Park, Tadcaster, and an evidence of the feeling between captain and men is that the professionals have presented him with a gold cigarette case, which he greatly prizes. In addition to being a sound cricketer, a keen sportsman, and a good judge of ability in young men, Lord Hawke is tactful. He is not averse to using the same dressing room as the professionals, and has been known to say that if a man was good enough to play with he was good enough to share the same apartment in the pavilion. The leader of Yorkshire was born to command. He has that magnetic quality of stimulating his comrades to put all their heart into Yorkshire cricket. Moreover, he is unselfish, with social qualities which recommend him to all. Next to his love of cricket he has a passion for travel, and he has participated in seven tours in Australia, India, America South Africa, and the West Indies. He believes that cricket can and does encourage Imperial Federation. In the States of America, when the Philadelphians beat his team, he received a letter:—"Sarve you right, my Lord Hawke. Instead of bringing over a team of real cricketers you have brought one over for social purposes alone." Well, it was the strongest team that Lord Hawke could arrange for on amateur lines—but some people are never satisfied. They grumble when they win. How different was the reception of Lord Hawke in the West Indies. Describing this tour last year, Pelham Warner in "The Badminton Magazine" wrote:—"Lord Hawke was a special source of wonder: the people never seemed to understand a 'live lord playing cricket.' 'Steady, my lord! was a frequent cry from the ropes. For a native to bowl Lord Hawke was a great feat. But the titled leader of Yorkshire is more than a fine cricketer. He is an honest man, and is striving for honesty in cricket. Hence the strength of his opinions.—*Athletic News.*

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

THE first uniforms of the new style adopted by the War Department for use by the troops in the tropics have been completed and are now on exhibition in the windows of a manufacturing clothier of New York. Thirty thousand of these uniforms are now being made and will be delivered to the army within ten days, and they will continue to be made until the armies for Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines are all equipped. The uniforms are made of brown duck woven of a special yarn. The jackets are fashioned after the English hunting jackets, with heavily plaited backs and wide belts which are detachable. They are single breasted, with five buttons, and have two large pockets on each side held by button flaps. In these pockets, where the hunter with a similar suit would carry birds, the soldier can, if necessary, carry a day's rations. The cuffs, shoulder straps, and pocket flaps are of the colour required to designate the arms of service to which the wearer belongs; blue for the infantry, yellow for the cavalry, and red for the artillery. The style of uniform is adapted in part from the uniform of the English army in Egypt, but is better in appearance than any uniform worn by European troops in the tropics, while the material is unique. Ordinary duck used in the trade varies in weight from 8 to 12 ounces to the yard, while the material in the uniforms weighs only 6 1-2 ounces to the yard. The seams are extra lapped and stayed. The material is steam shrunk, so that the wearers may wash their uniforms at any time and will be able to get into them afterward.

A Committee of Naval officers has been appointed and none too soon to consider the best means of ensuring a supply of domestics for the fleet. There is now a decided dearth of good domestics, and this is not at all surprising in view of the poor pay and the system of non-continuous service under which they are still entered. In nearly all our ships difficulty is experienced in obtaining efficient domestics, the position of the third class domestics being especially unsatisfactory. In these days, when every man should be trained to the use of arms, nothing can well be more unsatisfactory than the entry of weedy youths who for fighting purposes are entirely useless, and who in too many instances do not know their work as servants. It is considered very probable that the Committee will recommend the entry and training of domestics on the continuous-service principle, and this change, if combined with some increase of wages, should suffice to overcome the difficulty. Again, it is altogether absurd that flag officers and captains should be obliged to pay the bulk of the wages of their stewards and cooks. The Service pay of these men is so insufficient that no self-respecting cook or steward would dream of joining a ship were it not for the private pay. These expenses should be borne by the Admiralty as a matter of course, and under a system of continuous service the domestics might all be trained to the use of arms, and rendered tolerably efficient fighting men.

The following alterations in the dress of General officers, colonels on the Staff, and officers of the Adjutant-General's and Quartermaster General's Departments have been approved: In order to make the gorget patch worn on the frock by the above-mentioned officers more distinctive, it will be increased in length from 2 1-2 inches to 4 1-2 inches and the rank and status of the wearer is to be indicated by the pattern of lace on the centre of the patch. With a view to the adoption later, if approved, of a forage cap affording more protection to the head and eyes, and more suitable for wear in marching and drill order than the present forage cap with drooping peak, General officers, colonels on the Staff, and officers of the Adjutant-General's and Quartermaster-General's Department may wear, as an experimental measure, a forage cap of Royal Navy pattern but, with scarlet band and embroidered badge. General officers commanding districts will forward to the Under-Secretary of State for War reports on this forage cap a fortnight after the termination of the forthcoming manœuvres.

General Luigi Pelloux, the new Italian Premier, is a soldier of considerable distinction. He was born in 1830, and entered the Italian army in 1848 as a sub-lieutenant of the Novara Lancers. A few years later he was transferred to the staff with the rank of captain. His services in the campaign of 1859-60 were rewarded by promotion to the rank of major and the silver medal "for valour." At Custozza in 1866 he distinguished himself by his intelligence and courage. Ordered to undertake an exceedingly dangerous reconnaissance he acquitted himself of his task with so much audacity that he received on the field of battle the cross of the military Order of Savoy. In 1877 Pelloux was appointed to the command of the 5th Brigade of Cavalry with rank of major-general, and in 1883 he became a lieutenant-general and was given the Alexandria division. He commanded the Expeditionary force sent to Massowah in 1888, and on his return to Italy was placed at the head of an army corps.

The selection of the twenty-two officers from the Lieutenants' list for promotion to Commander's rank has no doubt occupied the careful attention of the Admiralty, though some officers have been passed over who seem to have strong claims. It goes without saying that promotion by selection can never be wholly satisfactory to the majority, yet the system remains the best for the interests of the Navy. Twelve officers out of the total were specialists, viz., five gunnery officers, four torpedo, two lieutenants for navigating duties, and one surveyor. This proportion of specialists is not unusual; indeed, it may be thought that the lieutenants (N) have reason to complain of the small number from their ranks included in this and recent batches. Some years ago the Admiralty made a definite promise that the Commanders' list should eventually include seventy officers for navigating duties, and at present there are only fifty on the list. The Admiralty are bound to keep faith with the executives who have been induced to adopt navigating duties, whilst, at the same time, the claims of other specialists and non-specialists have to be adequately considered. The surveying lieutenants are in even worse case, though to them no definite promise of promotion has been made. Commander Gedge, of the surveying branch, who is the only officer of the surveying service advanced, has served over sixteen years as Lieutenant, and it is obvious that if promotion continues so stagnant the Admiralty may find increasing difficulties in retaining officers in this branch of the Navy. Commander Martin, one of the lieutenants (N) promoted, has fifteen years' service, the other, commander Nugent, 13-1-2 years.

Of the five gunnery lieutenants promoted, the senior has 12 1-2 years service and the others about the same amount. This seems to indicate that gunnery is still the best road to speedy promotion. Commander Plenderleath, a torpedo specialist, has 13 1-2 years service; two others, Commander Carey and Hudleston, have 12 1-2 years' service, whilst Commander Hornby (a son of the late admiral of honoured memory) has served just twelve years as Lieutenant. All four of these officers had very strong claims to early advancement. Among the non-specialists the two most fortunate officers are Commanders Henry Clarke, who gets his step with 11 1-2 years service, and Mark Kerr, with just under twelve years service. The latter has served as Flag Lieutenant to more than one commander-in-chief, whilst the former, who has no war service, must be regarded as especially fortunate in passing over so many scores of his senior on the list. Aged thirty-two he is also younger than any other officer in the batch except Commander St. J. Farquhar, who was specially promoted to Lieutenant for obtaining five 1st Class certificates. Some little reduction in the seniority of the batch as compared with previous years is to be noted with satisfaction, several of the non-specialist lieutenants having not more than 12 1-2 years service. The average length of service of the twenty-two officers is twelve years nine months, and their average age thirty-four years seven months.

It is stated that a high military commission is now engaged at Yildiz Kiosk in considering the expediency of creating an army corps composed exclusively of Albanians.

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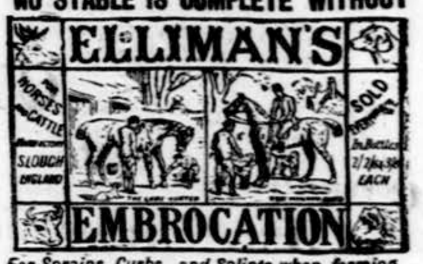

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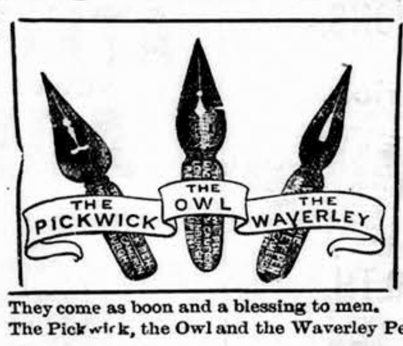

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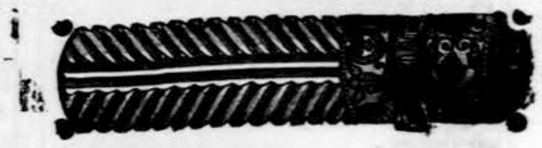

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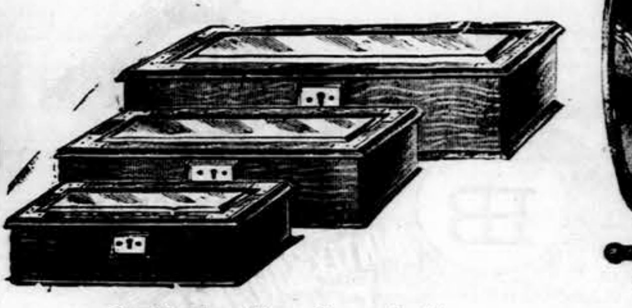

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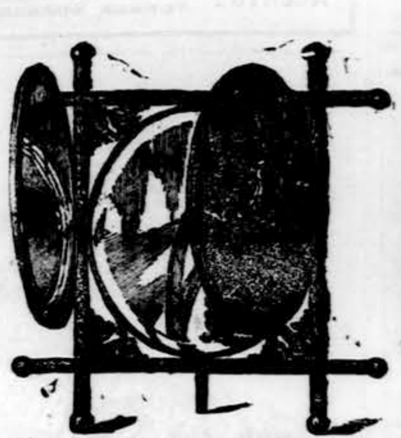

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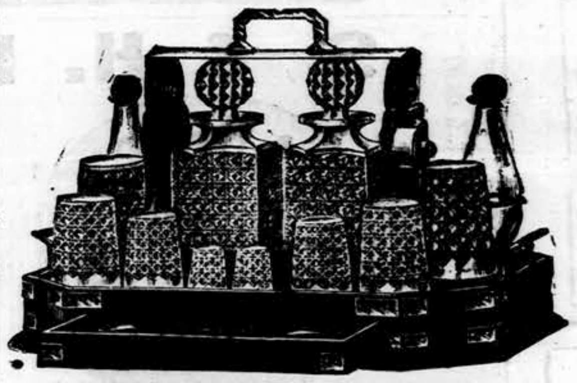

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